RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Next, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 92— BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1926 ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
24 April	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA * ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th „	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo Vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
25th April	KIDDERPORE	China & Japan
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
21st April	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
23rd „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
26th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
28th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	„	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	„	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	„	1,64,16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	„	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES
Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887
Bombay Offices :—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depar ture.
Toyooka Maru	7098	18 April	17 April
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 April	12 May
* Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „
Muroran Maru	5374	19 „	2 June
*Awa Maru	6028	28 „	11 „

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	27 „	4/5
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	10 April.	22 „
Honolulu Maru..	G. Fujita	5,751	12 „	24 „
Serbistan	R. Yoshimori	3,074	16 „	29 „
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	26 „	30 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	9 May	23 May

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 21150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"
one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.
For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mohim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000	£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds	F 43,196,861	£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion-business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—32, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Ezoot Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittanee and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL Room No. 111.
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

"B. C. P. W." **ASVAN**— Best Nervine Tonic
"B. C. P. W." **PYREX**— Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in SCIENCE with knowledge of Sanskrit and typewriting. Pay according to qualifications. Apply before the 28th April with copies of testimonials to the CURATOR, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, Bombay.
A R3020

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, etc. Apply BHANURAI DULERAI NANAVATY, C/o Dr Vaishnav, Kathor.
A R3003

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3044

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fancy Silk Cloths and Hosiery Goods. Earn Rs. 200 monthly with a small capital of Rs. 100 only. Write to-day for full particulars to the NATIONAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R3035

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC and EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST open for immediate EMPLOYMENT. Please apply Box No. 1337, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3040

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—SHOPS, GODOWNS, and ROOMS in Dabholkar Wada Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan" Harvey Rd., Bombay.
C R3034

TO LET to Hindoos only.—FLATS on Hughes Road, Choupaty, Monthly rents Rs. 135 and Rs. 165. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Harvey Road, Bombay.
E R3042

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS of different sizes on the first floor of Watson's Hotel Building. Please apply P. B. GORADIA, Agent to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, Hasmet Mahel, Chaupaty or Watson's Hotel, second floor, Bombay.
C R3038

MATRIMONIAL.

REFINED MAHOMEDAN YOUTH in Government Service invites matrimonial correspondence from parents of an accomplished girl, knowing English, Urdu or Gujarati. Apply Box No. 1335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3030

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24891

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

250 Most attractive METAL TOYS painted in beautiful shining colours for Rs. 30. Also selected varieties of German Toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid in both cases). Agents wanted. INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
T R3010

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.—It cures all diseases. EGYPTIAN THERMAE. Back Paper Currency, Bombay.
T R3026

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOYOOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th April, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or Warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

THE COMMITTEE of the LUCKNOW ART GALLERIES and MUSIC COLLEGE invite designs for the proposed Art Institute building to be erected in Lucknow. Premiums of Rs. 1,000 for the best design and Rs. 250 for that next in merit will be awarded by the Assessor, a copy of whose report will be forwarded to all bonafide competitors.

Schedule of conditions, survey plan of site, and all particulars necessary for the accurate preparations of the designs may be obtained from the undersigned on application accompanied by Rs. 7-8. Designs will be accepted up till TUESDAY, June 1st, 1926.

The Committee do not bind themselves to employ the successful or any competitor in connection with the execution of the work.

RAI UMANATH BALI,
Hony. Secretary,
The Music Association of India,
C/o Hon'ble Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E., Minister of Education, U. P., Naini Tal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25008

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO FURNITURE CONTRACTORS.

HOSTEL, G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sealed tenders for the furniture required for the above building will be received by the Tata Engineering Company, Ltd., on or before 12 noon of 27th April, 1926.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per copy and will be issued to only those contractors who are properly qualified and have ample facilities to carry out this work in a short time in best materials and workmanship.

Plans can be inspected during office hours.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay House, Fort.
C26456

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominion beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and credits of JADHAVRAM LALA JANKIDAS, late of Bombay, Khatri Inhabitant, a Merchant, ... Deceased.

RUTTON DEI, widow of Jadhavram Lala Jankidas, of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of March, 1926.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26458

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY APRIL 21st 5-30 P.M. and 9 30 P.M.
FOR A SHORT SEASON After a Most Successful Tour Through India.
A STROK. presents.

RUTH ST. DENIS AND TED SHAWN
AND THEIR **DENISHAWN DANCERS**
IN
BALLETS, DIVERTISSEMENTS AND MUSICAL VISUALIZATIONS
NEW ITEMS IN EVERY PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Plus Tax. Booking at ROSE & Co. After 7 P.M. at the Theatre.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage
SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
in view of "RAM NAVAMI"
- - Bank holiday - -
On WEDNESDAY, 21st April 1926 at 3-30 p. m.
"SWAYAMWAR"
SATURDAY, 24th April 1926 at 8-30 P. M.
ASHA NIRASHA
SUNDAY, 25th April 1926 at 3-30 P. M.
DRAUPADI.
AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Booking as usual.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 885 BALES OF SUPERIOR SELECTED LONG STAPLED COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha (The Osaka Mercantile Steam Ship Co., Ltd.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the open space near Oil Tanks, Wadi Bunder, on account of the concerned:

Ex. S. S. "Honolulu Maru"

885 Bales of Superior Selected Long Stapled Cotton (damaged by Fire and Water.)

The above will be sold in lots of 50 bales each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND INVESTORS IN BUILDING IN BOMBAY SUBURBS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS ST. MARTIN'S VILLA AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE AT BOMBILWADI HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Monsignor Braz D'Monte and Mr. Thomas D'Monte, Administrators of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte deceased and pursuant to the Decree dated the 11th day of July, 1924, sell by Public Auction on the following days:—

SALE on SUNDAY, the 25th April 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of St. Martin's Villa (each lot will be sold one after the other.)

A large piece of land situate at the junction of the Hill Road, and Bombilwadi Road bearing Survey No. 2, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 3A, Pot 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Survey No. 3B, Pot Nos. 1, and 3 which has been divided into several plots and Road run through them as under:—

Plot No. 1, 9,441 square yards, Plot No. 2, 2,497 square yards; Plot No. 3, 1,718 square yards; Plot No. 4, 928 square yards; Plot No. 1474 square yards; Plot No. square yards; Plot No. 7, 935 square yards; Plot No. 8, 1,431 square yards; Plot No. 9, 1,181 square yards; Plot No. 10, 1,663 square yards; Plot No. 11, 870 square yards; Plot No. 12, 1,516 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Vendors, their office 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 61 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1926, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

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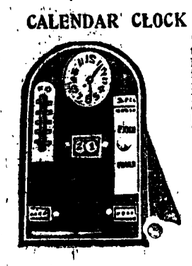

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A Smashing Drama of the Canadian Wilds.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DON Q
SON OF ZORRO"

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.

Streefkerk, Coerkemp, Hamburg.
Badarpur, Pritchard, Rangoon.
Pilsna, Cossovich, Trieste.
Toyooka Maru, Kumura, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.

Persia, Ragusin, Trieste.
Gorjistan, Raddoch, Jeddah.
Crew Hall, Jones, New York

LOADING.

April 19.

Steamer Streefkerk for Hamburg
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Japan for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, April 19)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Stumfels, 1834, Karachi, 28/4, L Edwards, Ltd.

2 Ranpura, 9279, London, 24/4, M M and Co.

3 Streefkerk, 3823, Hamburg, 1/5, E D Sassoon and Co.

Jetty Pilsna, 4829, Trieste, 1/5, L Triestino and M L.

4 Britannia, 5141, Liverpool, 22/4, Grahams Tdg Co.

5 Japan, 3262, Colombo, 21/4, L Edwards Ltd.

7 Dumana, 5112, Karachi, N.F., M M and Co.

10 Karoa, 3607, Durban 28/4, M M and Co.

11 Toyooka Maru, 4,388, Kobe, 28/4, N Y Kaisha.

14 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 22/4, Volkart Bros.

15 Commandant Mages, 4298, Haipong, 21/4, M Maritimes.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Trifels, 3768, Karachi, 19/4, L Edwards Ltd.

3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 21/4, M M and Co.

4 Varela, 1932, Busreh, 23/4, M M and Co.

5 Serbistan, 1864, Kobe, 24/4, O S Kaisha.

7 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 20/4, O S Kaisha.

9 Bahadur, 2936, Calcutta, 21/4 Turner Morrison and Co.

10-11 Saint Dunstan, 3567, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.

12/13 Crewe Hall, 2691, Karachi, 19/4, James Finlay and Co.

15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 28/4, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 25/4, M M and Co.

B Persia, 3909, Karachi, 19/4, L A and M I S N Co.

C/R Khosrou, 2492, Jeddah, 22/4 T Morrison and Co.

D/E Honolulu Maru, 3541, Japan, 25/4, O S Kaisha.

H Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 20/4, Merchant S N Co.

F Zayani, 2627, Jeddah, 19/4, H S Shushtary and Co.

L/M Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

N Gorjistan, 2916, Karachi, 19/4, A Nemazee and Co.

O Laxmi, 124, Alleppy, 21/4, R Assaria and Co.

P C/Harvard, 4410, Karachi, 22/4, K Nixon and Co.

EXPORTS.

April 19.

For Piraeus:—5 bales cotton Grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.,

S. S. Britania for Constantinople:—10 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

For Barcelona:—1660 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—94 bales wool, V Comorsoy, 30 bales wool, R Virchand, 179 bales wool, D Kondanmal, 50 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 58 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 9 bales wool, K Rakhabdas, 23 bales wool, S Gumbhirchand, 35 bales wool, K Esmail, 94 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co, 500 bales cotton, Gil. and Co, 60 cwts Turmeric, C Jiwanlal and Co, 102 cwts Turmeric, E Virjee and Co, 614 cwts animal bones, D Virji, 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 504 cwts Dil seed, J Dayali, 21 bales wool, M. Motilal, 28 bales wool, C Ghanshamdas, 58 bales wool, W Latham and Co Ltd, 7 bales wool, C Kunjlal, 76 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 925 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 175 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co, Ltd, 240 bales cotton. Volkart Bros, 1020 cwts Linseed oil cake, S Bannister and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—27 bales wool, Shamjimal, 143 casks Goat Skins, H M Edwards and Co, 202 cwts Mustard seed, Tamboli and Co. 400 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 30 bale. cotton fly, K Visram and Co, 550 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

From Philadelphia:—62 casks Goat skins, Briskey Co,

For Alexandretta:—7 bales cotton Grey Twist, C Ebrahim and Sons,

S. S Ranpura for London:—37 cwts fish maws, R Dhanji and Co, 84 cwts Condiments, D D Framji and Co, 3 bales sheep skins, M Nissim, 18 cwts Tailors Cuttings, J S Pimenta, 11 bdles Lamb skins, H A M Sawal, 29 bdles Woollen Carpets, H A M Sawal, 3 bdles Jackal skins, H A M Sawal, 12 bales cow hides, H B Ramji and Co, 18 cwts Indian Chutney, N K Jasawala, 9 cwts Fish maws, A Haji, 1,000 cwts Myrabolams, J Moolchand and Co, 4 bales cow hides, M Ismail, 2 bales Goat skins, M Ismail, 145 cwts A Kernel, G Suchidina and Co, 1 pkgs woollen rugs and Blanket Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 11 cases Bristles, S Bannister and Co Ltd, 24 bales Sheep skins, L Hassam, 11 bales Goat Skins, L Hassam, 21 bales cow hides, A Abdoola and Co, 27 bales goat and sheep skins, A Abdoola and Co.

S. S. Stumfels for Bremen:—50 tons Peroxide ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Leith:—30,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 5,200 cwts Groundnuts oil cake, N V Velmohomed, 22½ cwts Hide Fleshings, N V Velmohomed.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For Hamburg:—58 cwts Gum Kadaya, Tamboli and Co, 165 bales cotton, S Shamjee and Co, 10 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co

S S Arcturus for New York:—25 bales cotton thread waste, V N Joshi, 195 cwts Gum Karaya, D Mawjee and Co, 70 cwts Gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co, 300 cwts Turmeric, E Virjee and Co, 115 cwts Ginger, E Virjee and Co, 40 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co, 107 cwts Gum Olibanum, P Kooverjee and Co, 35 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co, 3 cwts Intestine, A Shustry,

For Philadelphia:—97 bales wool, Deccan Trading Co Ltd, 1 bale woollen numdas, Pohoomull and Bros, 2 bales Silk and Cotton Embroidery, Pohoomul and Bros, 38 bales Goat skins, Briskey Co, 2 boxes cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S. S. City of Harward for Dunkirk:—2,000 cwts Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 330 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hull:—5,600 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Pilsna for Venice:—1,000 cwts Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—220 bales cotton, A Damodar, 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S. S. Streefkerk for Antwerp:—6,000 cwts Groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts Groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohomed, 10,000 cwts Linseed oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

S. S. Crewe Hall for New York:—40 cwts Cardamoms, N E Bhesania and Co.

S S. Kidderpore for Seattle:—15 cwts Indian Chutney, M M Poonjiaji and Co.

For Shanghai/Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

For Hongkong:—11 cwts Shark fins and ish maws, V Noorbhoy,

For Victoria:—1 pkgs woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—74 bales cotton, G V Lanke,

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S. Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—76 cwts Cloves, E S Abdul Karim.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, G Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S. Sarbistan for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 307 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S Commandant Mages for Haipong:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

April 19.

S. S. Shinnoh Maru, Agents O S Kaisha from Nagoya:—400 cases Beer, 188 cases Glass ware, 32 cases Porcelain Toys, 461 cases Porcelain, 15 bales Grey Shirting, 70 bales cotton Yarn.

From Osaka:—327 cases Glass ware, 251 cases Enamelled ware, 234 cases Glass Bangles, 119 cases Cotton Yarn, 196 bales Cotton Yarn, 574 bales Grey Cotton yarn, 16 cases Grey Cotton yarn, 35 cases Umbrella Sticks ribs and Handles, 62 cases Porcelain ware, 15 bales cotton cloth, 40 bales Grey Cotton Sheeting, 135 bales Grey Cotton Shirting 58 cases Porcelain, 15 cases Celluloid Bangles, 30 cases Glass Tubes, 15 cases Porcelain Tiles, 12 cases Glass Beads, 13 cases Reel Shirting, 10 cases Bamboo ware, 18 bales Glue, 7 cases Cycles.

From Singapore:—400 cases shell Kerosine, 82 cases Pine Apples, 1,350 bags Sago flour, 781 bags Betel nuts, 525 bdles Rattan

From Kobe:—56 cases Celluloid Bangles, 16 cases Cotton Hosiery, 17 cases Glass ware, 30 cases Celluloid Goods, 21 cases Straw Matting, 30 cases Shoe Lace, 85 cases Refined Camphor, 15 cases Cotton Yarn, 94 bales Cotton Yarn, 75 bales cotton Shirting, 97 cases Cotton Shirting, 65 bales Grey Cotton Sheeting, 25 bales Cotton Drill, 47 cases Tin ware, 6 cases Bamboo ware, 17 cases Glass Beads, 6 cases Copper ware, 10 cases Silk yarn, 4,035 pieces Aspen logs, 2 cases Porcelain ware, 6 cases Toys, 4 cases Glass Bangles.

From Hongkong:—13 cases Silk Goods, 2 cases silk yarn, 5 cases Cassia oil, 78 cases Fruits, 30 cases Munsell, 34 cases Brass Circles, 203 cases Fire Crackers, 10 cases Vermullow, 1,000 bags Sugar, 1,947 pieces Timber, 200 bags Sugar candy, 9 cases Porcelain, 5 cases Preserves, 5 cases Enamelled ware, 5 cases Toys.

From Canton:—60 rolls mattings, 150 bales Cassia, 47 cases Palm Leaf fans, 500 cases Cassia, 350 bales Cassia, 200 pkgs Cassia, 470 bags Cassia Lingua, 250 cases Cassia Linguea, 300 bdls Cassia, 13 cases Glass Bangles, 13 cases Paper,

From Colombo:—29 bales Empty Gunnies, 59 bags mattress Fibre, 490 bags Areca nuts

From Batavia:—304 chest Tea, 50 H/chest Tea, 109 pkgs Tea.

From Moji:—3,500 bags Cement.

From Yokkaichi:—11 cases Enamelled ware.

S. S. Algic, Agents Volkart Bros, from New York:—98 pkgs Globes, 492 pkgs Hurricane Lanterns, 120 cases Toilet and Fancy Soap, 26 cases Cotton Piecegoods, 34 cases Cotton Remnants, 22 cases Batteries and Parts, 23 cases Ice Cream Freezers, 50 cases Lacquer, 310 bales Paper, 16 cases Toilet Preparation, 100 barrels Lubricating oil, 1420 drums Lubricating oil, 30 cases Lubricating oil, 50 cases Lubricating grease, 57 barrels Lubricating grease, 12 H/Barrels Lubricating grease 140 drums dyes, 233 drums Caustic Soda, 752 bars Silver, 100 barrels Globe Crystal Syrup, 100 pkgs water buny compound, 50 pkgs Provisions and O'Stores, 17 cases Lorry Chassies, 15 cases Antiphlogistine, 20 Cylinders Ammonia, 14 cases steel Hinges, 6 cases Padlocks, 8 cases Garden Seeds, 14 cases Steel Brackets, 200 bales old newspapers, 203 cases, Auto Parts, 16 bdles Auto Parts, 5 cases Books, 8 cases Paint, 8 cases Varnish.

From Baltimore:—301 barrels Paraffinwax 75 casks Bichromate of Soda, 2 cases Auto Parts.

THE RIFF CASE.

A LETTER FROM ABDUL KERIM.

The following is a literal translation by "The Times" Correspondent at Tangier of a letter transmitted to him for publication in "The Times":—

Peace. We rejoice to communicate to you true information concerning the situation of our country so that you can publish it in your progressive newspaper, in order that the world may realize what exactly is the position of affairs. This is in the interests of truth especially as there are rumours set abroad by the enemies of humanity and those hostile to peace, lovers of war.

We are relieved of responsibility and the whole world knows that we are prepared to make peace and to come to an understanding with our opponents. We only seek justice and search for tranquillity and that is all. It is nothing to us if our enemies for political purposes make false assertions. It has always been so since we began to defend our usurped rights, and we are always striving to obtain peace. We have exerted every effort in communicating with the French and Spanish authorities over and over again, and every time they meet us in their pride and in their egoism, interpreting our purposes contrary to their real intention. We are the weaker side and have no power to carry on war or resist for long, and so they charge us at times with weakness and at other times as having suffered defeat, and this whenever we make any communication to them or show any inclination for peace. This has astonished us. And when we continue to fight and to kill, abandoning our inclination to follow the path of peace there by seeking our rights justly and impartially—they accuse us of being barbarians and of loving war and bloodshed. And when we appeal to them for our rights and just treatment they explain it as a confession of weakness and of inefficiency. This shows a wrong understanding and is surprising. When we are in a dilemma, uncertain what road to take, we turn and carry out the Arab saying: "The sword is more truthful than writings."

DEMAND OF RIGHTS.

Our intentions are sincere. We never write to our opponents or send them any communication except what we conscientiously and truthfully feel. We are sincere in all this. We know nothing of politics or intrigues or roguery, but our opponents are masters of those things. They do not understand any ways but those of the fox, and this brings about misunderstandings on every occasion.

We demand nothing but our rights and we defend nothing beyond what we consider our duty to defend. The sole purpose of all our actions is to arrive at peace. We desire to educate our people and to reform our country. We are always ready to make peace and to come to terms, as soon as we can perceive that our enemies recognize justice and admit our legitimate rights without the enjoyment of which we cannot exist. The Riff has characteristics of its own and an ability to exist which entitle it to be governed for and by its own people and to live as other nations do in liberty and independence. The Riff trusts that when it obtains those rights and its just demands are accepted, it will live in peace and tranquillity with all its neighbours and open its door to foreigners in a fitting way to bring about happiness. These are our hopes and our desires.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Concerning what our enemies charge us with, that we are in relations with the Soviet and the Germans, and that foreigners are taking a hand in our country, all that is imaginary and is the fruit of enemy rumours. This they find the means to upset those who defend the rights of weak nations, as is very evident. We have proved to the world more than once that there is no truth (in those rumours.) I am sure that there are others who aid humanity as you do, and we trust that the fruit of your help in thus making known our ideas and our desires will be the obtaining of a noble peace by which the shedding of blood and all these terrible events, of which the world is a witness, will be removed. They have turned the face of humanity black and made the sons of men suffer every kind of torment.

Finally we desire to assure you that although the enemy occupies a portion of our country, and may, we suppose, advance and occupy other parts, all this does not detract from our faith, for we remain steadfast to our principles even if only one mountain-top may remain to us to occupy or to inhabit. We shall cause great loss to our enemies. Although the enemy will possess a further part of our country, it will not trouble us because we have won more than that in our victories in various battles; nor do we perceive any virtue in it; nor will it affect our determination because all the enemy has done is to create new war fronts on which he is daily suffering great loss. We still continue prepared to defend our rights to the very end and to die for our principles. We shall be patient, as we have been for many years, until the day will come in which right will conquer wrong.

This is what we communicate to you wishing you to publish it with anticipation of our thanks. Peace be upon you and great respect.

LADY HARDINGE COLLEGE HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Under the above heading, appears Prof. A. T. Gidwani's letter, in your esteemed paper, in which he gives a crushing reply, in his inimitable style, to what Mr. Bhore stated on the 22nd March and before, in answer to the searching questions of Sirdar Mutalick and Seth Harchandrai and other members of the Assembly, and while it is difficult to handle the subject as ably as the famous Professor has done, I wish to supplement his writing with some more details, for favour of publication in your paper. I have gone through the papers and writings concerning this most painful incident of the death of Miss Bhoji Sipahimalani, in her own College, and the whole thing appears scandalous.

The circumstances under which death occurred on the operation table give rise to the strong suspicions, that it was caused either on account of the negligence of the anaesthetist, or of the operator, or of both—the statements of Dr. Campbell, the Principal of the College, show, that in her opinion, death was caused by a swab choking the breathing organ of the patient, being the 'negligence' of the anaesthetist 'alone'—the anaesthetist, on the other hand, denies the charge, and says that the swabs were used, 'after', the patient had already become blue and her pulse had weakened, implying that death was not caused by her negligence—at the same time, Dr. Campbell herself admits, that she received a warning from Dr. Mathai, that the patient was getting blue, and, that she thought at that time, that the "blueness" was perhaps due to "vomitting" and that, it was after, "a few minutes", that she received a second warning from Dr. Mathai, that a swab had got into the patient's throat. It is therefore very strange, that neither Dr. Campbell, nor the authorities concerned, have explained, why Dr. Campbell 'did not take any step', to revive the patient, during those "few minutes", at the first warning, specially as the patient made no attempt to vomit. These are the main issues, that required a thorough investigation of the matter and results published for the information of parents and public, who are in the dark in regard to the facts of the case, as reported by Dr. Campbell and Dr. Mathai, who differed in their versions on the main points of the incident. At any rate, it ought to be determined and communicated whether there was negligence in the case or none at all. So far, the parents have received only copies of the statements to the President of the Governing Body of the College, made by Dr. Campbell and Dr. Mathai, which, as pointed out, widely differ, and imply responsibility of either the anaesthetist or the operator. It is but fair, that the finding of the enquiry referred to, by Mr. Bhore, should have been or be now published, on the point of negligence in the case, in the light of the Doctors' statements, where they have differed. Instead, Mr. Bhore's reply to Dewan Chamanlall's question was, that it was impossible, to find the "immediate" cause of death, in the absence of a post-mortem examination and yet, curiously enough, he adds, that, if the examination had been held, the verdict would have been no other, than death by chloroform poisoning during anaesthesia. He is silent on the question of negligence of the parties concerned and gives no information, whether Dr. Campbell's theory of death, by a swab choking the breathing organ, was, as probably correct, as his theory of chloroform poisoning, which may mean, merely an excessive administration of chloroform. It is not conclusive, considering the admission made by the operator that the negligence could not be determined, simply because, there was no post-mortem examination. No doubt, post-mortem examination would determine the "immediate" cause of death, as to how it was brought about, by a particular vital organ ceasing its function, but, surely, it is possible to determine negligence by other evidence than the post-mortem, as for instance, in the case of a person having died on account of a fall from a high terrace, it may not be possible in the absence of a post-mortem examination, to determine, whether it was a "concussion of brain", or to describe precisely, how the machinery of the body ceased functioning, but, surely, the person suspected of negligence or rashness, who may have brought about the fall of the deceased from the terrace, will not go unpunished, by reason of the absence of post-mortem examination. To clear up these issues in the case, as many as four members of the Assembly, including Dr. Lohokare, sent in motions for a cut of Grant, under three different heads concerned—which should have made the Government realize the gravity of the occurrence, even though the matter was not discussed, for want of time—some members of the Assembly, however, did not give up the matter there and asked fresh questions to ascertain facts, but Mr. Bhore was consistent in his inconsistencies and rested with ease on his old plank of post-mortem examination. Sirdar Mutalick asked seven questions, pertinent to the main points, on the 22nd March, which, if answered separately, would have thrown some light on the incident—his questions Nos. 1358 and 1359 were a reproduction of the portions of statement of Dr. Campbell and Dr. Mathai, which conflict with each other—his question 1360 treated of the suggestion of different theories of death at different periods, by the parties concerned, while his question 1363 demanded the statements of Dr. Campbell and Dr. Mathai including the correspondence that had passed between Dr. Campbell and the authorities, and it was very annoying to find, that Mr. Bhore summarily dismissed the issues of the questions, merely stating that all the information had been previously supplied, and that no useful purpose would be served by re-opening the question. He did not condescend to reply to each question separately, but gave one short reply to all questions together, which in effect was hardly a reply but a suggestion "Not to ask any questions any more." Mr. Harchandrai, however, zealously pursued the matter and asked several supplementary questions, including one, demanding information whether blueness resulted from the insertion of the swab, or appeared before its insertion. Mr. Bhore dismissed it with his remarks, that it was not relevant to the cause of death. How, in the name of Justice, I ask, is this question irrelevant to the purpose in hand—but, how dare he unfold all these details, which might implicate those that have hitherto gone unpunished and even uncensured?

Dr. Lohokare wanted to know how many operations of this kind had Dr. Campbell done, but the Government Member was unable to supply the information and Mr. Kabeeruddin Ahmed who showed zeal in his questions, in having the doctors concerned, prosecuted, met with some curt reply from the Government Member. It was clear, from one of Mr. Bhore's replies, namely, that Dr. Mathai "resigned of her own accord", that he was anxious to throw a veil on what had transpired and would not wish to admit a blame on Dr. Mathai, just to be consistent with his beautiful vagueness on the matter throughout. The reply is, however, funny in view of what Dr. Campbell had stated, that she had immediately suspended Dr. Mathai, after the occurrence, and the Committee, who had lent her services to the College, had approved of her action, and the subsequent resignation of Dr. Mathai had cost her a job of high prospects.

It pains one very much to observe the attitude of the authorities in this matter. Is life of even a best Indian, so worthless, that, in spite of the apparent negligence of the parties concerned, an impartial investigation, cried for, from time to time, is being refused, and answers to questions avoided? May we hope that the Government will still see its way, to go into the matter, on the issues enumerated above, and publish the statement, and earn the gratitude of parents and public, whose confidence will otherwise shake in public hospitals.—Yours, etc.,

"PUBLIC SPIRIT."

SUBMISSIVE CO-OPERATIONISTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Although vanquished, still argues" were the wise words of the renowned editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika". I am reminded of one of the occasions when the late Babu Motilal Ghosh had a frank talk with a prominent veteran leader of the moderate school of thought. The words have a significance of their own particularly at the present stage in the evolution of the Indian politics. Even many of the Moderates have been disappointed with the Montford scheme of reforms since its inception; but, unfortunately, they could not keep pace, with the self-respecting attitude the Indian National Congress has resorted to since the Nagpur sessions. What is the Liberals' experience of all these years of Council work? Are they one whit really convinced of the desirability of the working of dyarchy for the benefit of the people?

Before the fresh elections of several legislatures late in the year 1923, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri exposed unambiguously the futility and worthlessness of the two halves of the provincial legislatures. He went much further in his presidential address at the Liberal Conference held in Nagpur during the same year and adduced facts to prove the utter unworkability of dyarchy. It is paradoxical to note at a critical conjuncture that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani harped on the same tune on the occasion; and he was justified in saying what he thought after resigning his ministerial office. The self same Mr. Chintamani has been now busy hoisting the flag of the Indian "National" party and is out to achieve the seven days wonder so aptly characterized by Lala Lajpatrai. The Party is out to wreck the Congress by stooping down to submissive co-operation. It does not smack of the attitude so ably propounded and practised by Lokamanya Tilak throughout his life time. The ethics of responsive co-operation or conduct is based on the terra-firma of national self-respect. The present responsivists have unfortunately caught hold of the wrong end of the stick; and sooner they mend their ways the better for them and the country.

It is hoped that wiser counsels will prevail among the responsivists. All Congressmen in Maharasatra and Bombay have been anxiously looking up towards Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Nobility of mind truth and honour, are vital attributes of a leader. Mr. M. R. Jayakar possesses all these to a degree. It is unthinkable that he would be a party to a pact of heterogeneous parties the moving spirits of which have had the effrontery to assert that a vote given to a Congressman or Swarajist means a loss to the country! I beseech the responsible responsivist promptly to reconsider their line of action. It is feared they might be lured by the will o' the wisp of responsible which might only set back the clock of national progress. Mr. Chintamani and others of his kith and kin have been already vanquished everywhere; but the task before the Congress is heavy and bestrewn with diverse difficulties. In all legislatures every seat must be contested by a thorough Congressman. India must spurn the present sham reforms and endeavour to secure full self-government in order to cure the one and thousand ills the Indian Nation is groaning under. I request all those self-respecting nationalists who are always for responsive action to join the Congress and try to do their bit of national work.—Yours, etc.

D. W. JOSHI.

Nibaran Pal, a Congress worker of Faridpur and Ordinance prisoner has been released.

The City Fathers of Delhi, according to a vernacular daily, are threatened with legal proceedings for spending Rs. 1,200 on a farewell party in honour of the retiring Chief Commissioner. A suit on behalf of the tax payers will shortly be filed.—(Free Press of India).

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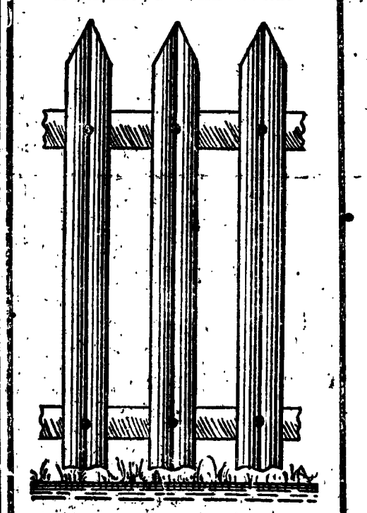

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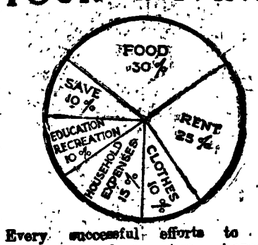

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, April 19.

A further drop of 1 to 4 points in old crop and 2 to 7 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 16 points down. The market declined on some long liquidation and scattered selling.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and S. Stern:—

The Weather for the New Crop seems to be more favourable at the moment, and as this is one of the main factors in the course of prices, should the favourable conditions continue to prevail, prices may sag still lower. The difficulty of the Coal strike is still in the balance, and now the Engineers are threatening to strike unless wage concessions are made.

Despite a small decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened a rupee higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 327 going down to Rs. 326 1/2 The market advanced to Rs. 338 on prominent Shroff buying and closed at Rs. 337½. At Sehri the Bazar opened at Rs. 337½ and going up by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 337½. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate buyers.

Fully Good Broach July opened at Rs. 342 and steadily improving to Rs. 344 on buying by Shroffs and Exporters closed at Rs. 343½. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 312 and advanced to Rs. 313½ on buying by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 313. Whilst July opened at Rs. 318 and touching Rs. 317 on selling by some Commission House went up to Rs. 319 on general buying and closed at Rs. 318½. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 253 and Rs. 258 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday with very poor demand.

To-day's tenders are 700 bales Punjab/American, 600 bales Dhollera and 200 bales Broach. Total tenders upto-date are 5,800 bales Punjab/American, 2400 bales Dhollera, 400 bales Broach and 400 bales Kaluglin in all 9,000 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Bombay, April 19.

Fully Good Broach April/May	317½
Fully Good Broach July/August	343½
Fully Good Bengal May	252
Fully Good Bengal July	258
Fine Oomra May	313½
Fine Oomra July	318½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good.
M. G. Broach	330	295	253	243
M. G. Surat	320	115	105	5 5
M. G. Oomra No. 3	420	319	301	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	364	334	309	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	352	312	282	
M. G. Broach No. 2	361	355	345	345
M. G. Punjab American	375	365	355	345

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 19.

Fully Good Broach April/May	337
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	343
Fully Good Bengal May	252
Fully Good Bengal July	257
Fine Oomra May	313
Fine Oomra July	313

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 19.

	Ready	May New
Bengal Superfine M.G.	280	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	270	.....
Bengal F. G. M.G.	256	253
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F.G. M.G.	255	.....
Punjab/Americans F.G. M.G.	350/60	.....
Waerdhe/Hinghf. Fine M.G.	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/55	.....
Central Fine M.G.	325	.....
Dholleras Fine F.G.	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330/40	.....
Amjhoti Fine M.G.	310/30	.....
KhamgaonAkola Fine M.G	310/30	312
Malkapur Fine M.G.	300	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G	300	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	335	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	345	337
Muthia Fine M.G.	275	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	265	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	300	.....
Westerns M.G.	320/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	305	.....
Canbodia F.G. M.G.	320	.....
Navsari F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Surat F.G. M.G.	405	.....
Kidi/Biramgaon F.G M.G	250	.....
Dholleras F.G. M.G.	245	.....
Kulagin F.G. M.G.	.....	.....

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September This year 17-4-26	Last year
Khandesh	145 2,86,812	2,77,096
Central India ..	1,060 3,43,155	3,04,882
Barsi and Nagar ..	939 1,96,064	1,82,139
Hyderabad-Gaorani	304 70,097	92,443
Berar	568 4,49,627	5,37,913
Central Provinces ..	585 2,31,461	2,47,276
Total Oomras ..	3,646 15,77,205	16,41,749
Dholera	413 1,98,300	139559
N.W. Provinces ..	46 1,27,201	129,916
Rajputana	244 92,436	59,379
Sind-Punjab ..	1,533 2,57,134	3,46,447
Broach	943 3,03,814	2,57,538
Coompta & Dharwar	1,059 50,247	50,429
Western-Northerns	2,062 33,498	36,849
Coconada	1,483	927
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1075 11,691	10,714
Persian	2,488	3,391
American	1,755	9,062
Egyptian and African	45,267	33 1:6
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	1,193	3,437
Total ..	11,682 27,06 534	27,02,61

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 16th April This year 17-4-26	Last year
Europe	913 4 08,813	4 60,829
Japan & China ..	11,500 13 47,444	12 58,566
Coast Ports ..	20,191	13,490
Up country by R &	58,732	9,454
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	17,740	52 500
Total	12,413 8,52 879	17 91 913

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 17.

Total in Sight 15,130 6.0 bales
Egyptian visible supply 5,6,500 bales
East Indian visible Supply 158,000 bales
American Visible Supply 4,101,000 bales
Other Visible Supply 357,000 bales
Total Sales 25,000 bales
East Indian Sales 1,200 bales
East Indian Stock 29,0.0 bales
East Indian Forwarded 9,6.0 bales
East Indian Imports 7,000 bales
East Indian Speculation 600 bales
American Afloat 110,000 bales
East Indian Afloat 13,000 bales
Total Afloat 187,000 bales
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 207,000 bales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London, April 19.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1961-66 Rs 93/12
3 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs 101
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/6
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 10/6/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1924 Rs. 101/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8
6 1/2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
3 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104/8.

Tone of Market.—Steady after small reaction.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Messrs. Ralilal and Co. received the following cable from their friends in New York on Monday:—

"Statistics and trade conditions fundamentally bearish; weather improving; looks gradually lower.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hour ending 6 p.m. on 17th April 1926:—

Cotton	11,628	Bales.
Wheat	16,99	Cwts.
Linseed	8,091	,,
Rape etc.	313	,,
Gingelly seed	94	,,
Poppyseed	235	,,
Groundnuts	3,870	,,
Castorseed	11,435	,,
Rice	2,028	,,
Myrabollams	5,491	,,
Cottonseed	10563	,,
Mowrasee	Nil.	
Grant	10,037	,,
Juwar	4,018	,,
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	Nil.	
Bajri	780	,,
Coal	5,475	Tons.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1055
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1115
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1100.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 151.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 196.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 145.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 132.60.
London—Rome Lyras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 13/16.
Bank Demand 1/5 27/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/8.
American Dollars 276.
Hongkong Dollars 151.
Shanghai 196.
Japan 130 1/4.
Singapore 158 1/4
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 17.

Stockholm 18.15.
Oslo 22.21
Amsterdam 12.12.
Switzerland 25.19.
Belgium 131.81
Athens 382 60
Warsaw 42 50
Cuban Sugar Apr sellers 11/7 1/2

New York, April 17.

Demand Bills 4.85.75

London April 17.

Exchange on London in Paris 145.60
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 1/4
Exchange on London in Italy 120.90

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 19.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent at 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

BULLION

Bombay, April 19.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/6.
National Bank Buy gold Rs. 21/12/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 67/1/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 67/1/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 66/14/0.

London, April 18.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready 29/5.
Silver forward d. 29/9.
TONE OF SILVER—
China and American sold. Market dull. Dull. China was a seller at higher rate. No buyers in the market hence decline. We see no reason to expect a rise in prices.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 19.

Ready:—21/9/3.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/8/6. At p p.m. 21/9.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/9/6. At 6 p.m. 21/10.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—As. 1.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/2/9.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 19.

Ready:—67/11/0.
Vaida:—Chitar:—Opening 67/4. Highest 67/12. At 6 p.m. 67/10.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 66/11. Highest 66/13. At 67/13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—As. 8.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 1/3/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

LINSEED.

London, April 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
April/May sellers 16 1/2
May/June sellers 16 1/2
Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
May/August buyers 29/4 1/2
September/December buyers 29/10 1/2

SHARE MARKET.

April 19.

Mill shares remained generally unchanged with dull tendency. Cloth and Yarn both is quiet specially yarn market has very poor demand.

It is likely that Tariff Board will make inquiry to the case of cotton mill industry of this side and will report on the subject in very near future.

We quote:—Fazulbhoy 826/4; Pearl 465; Indore 377/8; B Dyeing 353/12; Century 353/12; Nagpur 473/12; Swadesh 470; Simplex 131/4; Finlay 115; New Great 306/4; Colaba 117/8. Crescent 190.

Miscellaneous shares are steady but quiet.

We quote: Tram ordy 116/4; Shivrajpur 39/8. Bombay Steamer 157/8; Tata ordy 17/4; Tata defd 43/12. Hydro 936/4; Andhra Valley ordy 580; Tata Power 420.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid. Rs.	
Bank of India	50	2½	78 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	76 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1½	24-2 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	76 X D
Imperial	500	40	1570
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	415
Union	7½	..	3 8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	9 8
Central India Mining.	10	4½	27 4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	35
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	47 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	39 6 XD

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prant'j ..	500	11 p.c.	845 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143 X D
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88 D
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	85
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	88
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	75
Mandra Ihon ..	90	5 p.c.	75
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77 x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	89
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	151
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	647½ XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	67-8

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	159 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	250	..	225
Scindia Steam ..	3—0—14	—0	9 1

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	590
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	915
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	116 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	60
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	938 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	901½
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	420
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	650

PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925 X D
Indian Cotton	126	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Bedar	500	80	820 xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100 x D
New Motusai P. ..	400	40	635
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675 x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	132 8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	477 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	128 12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 8
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48 ..
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-1 0	4 14 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jeet Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 x D
Mackenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Pert Canning	1,000	50	665
Sindia Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	110 8
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	98-4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	3 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co	75	..	17 4
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	1y	18 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 8
New India	25	1y	16 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	855
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 10

MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395 X D
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	327 8
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	863-12 XD
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	180
Broach Finos Counts..	250	..	37 8
Century	100	20y	353-12 XD
Central India G. ..	100	16	475 12 XD
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	117- 8 XD
Courtis	100	7y	145
Crescent	100	nil	190
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	660 D
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	240
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	150
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	285
Fazulbhoy	250	25	826 4
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	550
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	108 12
Gold Mohur	100	..	7
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	186 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	377 8
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	62 8
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	50
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	107 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 14
Kohinoor	500	..	930
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5175
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	23
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	96 4
Madras United ..	250	15	450
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2000
Mathradas	100	..	142 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	96
Morarjee Gooculdas ..	1,000	60	2200
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	105
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	206 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	465
Phoenix	100	10	410 XD
Planet	100	..	402 8
Premier	100	..	47 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Shahapur	1,000	250	7400
Simplex	250	..	131 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	47 7½
Standard	500	100	1280
Swadeshi	100	18	470
Swan	100	nil	145
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1990
Vishnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	710

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	39½XD
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	327 8
Bombay Dyeing	855	860	852-8	853-12
Century ..	357-8	358-12	352-8	353-12
Central India ..	476-4	477-8	472 8	473-12
Colaba Land ..				117-8
Crescent ..				190
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	150
Fazulbhoy ..	827-8	832-8	825	826-4
Finaly	..	..	..	115
Globe	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	108-16
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	186-3
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	377 8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	930
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	96-4
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	142-8
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	90
Mysore	..	..	..	112-8
New Great ..	308-12	310	303 12	306-4
Pearl	467-8	472-8	465	465
Pabany	..	..	..	240
Pehoentx ..	..	..	..	402 8
Simplex	132-8	132-8	130	131-4
Swadeshi ..	..	..	..	470
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	132-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	157-8
Tram Co., Ord.	118 2	118-2	116-4	116-4
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	9-8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	27-4
ndian Cement ..	..	..	..	35
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	42-8
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	39-8
Tata Hydro	910	911-4	936-4	936-4
Tata Iron and steel Ordy				17-4
ata Iron and steel Def				43-12

LEWIS & JONES CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

In spite of a certain amount of profit taking, resulting in some minor temporary reactions, there has been a sharp rise of 2 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Paper and 5 per cent. 1945/55 during the week, closing prices being Rs. 77/8 and Rs. 107/10 respectively. Some investment business has been transacted but the bulk of the enquiry continues to be of a speculative nature. With large holders showing no inclination to unload, although rates appear to be somewhat inflated, a further rise is not improbable. Business in other issues is limited.

Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:

	As. a.
3½ p.c. Rupee Paper	77 8 4.09
4 p.c. Conversion Loan	92 12 4.47
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	100 8 4.46
5 p.c. 1929/47 (taxable)	100 8 4.49
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	103 6 4.43
5 p.c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	107 10 4.52
5½ p.c. 1928 (taxfree)	160 8 4.54
6 p.c. 1926 (taxfree)	100 14 3.85
6 p.c. 1927 (taxfree)	102 4 4.32
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	106 4 4.50
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	106 12 4.51
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	107 4 4.60
6½ p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	111 8 4.85

COTTON MILL SHARES.

There is nothing fresh to report in this section. Business is dull and quotations show a sagging tendency particularly in the favourite speculative scrips. The temporary improvement in prices indicated last week materialized but some heavy selling has again depressed the market. Mills report cloth markets very quiet whilst yarn goes from bad to worse. We understand that considerable efforts are being made by mills, many of which are very much overstaffed, to reduce the number of their employees.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

A very firm appearance characterises all good investment stocks, quite a number of which show good advances on the week. The low yields shown by Government stocks at present levels have compelled investors to seeks other fields for their funds and we look for further advances in price levels.

In Bank shares, Imperials have improved to 1530, and 405, Bank of Indias to 77 buyers, Baroda Banks to 76.

Shares are scarce in all these counters.

Railways continue to advance, buyers' requirements being unsatisfied.

Bombay Trams have been in request up to 115½ and Telephones at 18½. The latter Company's latest report makes progressive showing although the dividend has been passed. The current year's figure will be more encouraging. Only a small business has transpired in Bombay Burmas with sellers scarce at 465 and 130 prem.

Shipping issues have improved upon buying based on expected better returns for this year. Steam ords. quote 167½ with the Pref. at 220 and Scindias at 8¾. Manganese shares are dull. Reports from London regarding the Manganese market as emphasized at the C.I.M. meeting, are not encouraging.

New India Assurance have found buyers at 16½. Some official announcement, bearing on the many rumours afloat in this connection, would be welcomed.

Hydro Electric issues have been in keen request.

Tata Power ord. have improved to 420 and the Preference to 635.

Andhra Valley ord. quote 587½ with the Preference at 890.

There are no sellers of Hydro Prefs. at 870 whilst the ordinaries keep very steady around 933½.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, April 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	55 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 12 0
Copper, German	½	58 8 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Coppper Germtn	1½	60 0 0
Copper. American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		57 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kisi		68 8 0
Lead Rangoon		26 8 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	½	53 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1½ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		52 8 0
German Copper 1¼, to 1½ to 2		60 0 0
American Copper	3/4	59 0 0
American Copper	1 to 1½	61 0 0
English Copper	3/4	58 0 0
English Copper	2	59 8 0

METAL REPORT.

London, April 17.

Tin Block £289 1/:

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, April 19.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7 0
Finix	No. 6½	0 7 3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8 9
David	No. 10½	0 9 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9 6
Tricamdas	No. 10½	0 9 9
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 9 3
Tricamdas	No. 12½	0 9 6
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 9 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 10 6
Japan	No. 20	0 12 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6
Japan	No. 40	1 4 6
Japan	No. 42½	1 5 3

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 19.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 12 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 11 6
Jamshed	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—		
Standard	,,	1 2 3
Century	,,	1 2 3
Hindustan	,,	1 3 0
Fazel (Mahal)	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 2 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 2 3
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 2 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—	,,	1 1 3
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 2 3
David Mills	,,	0 0 0
Apollo	,,	0 0 0
E. D Sassoon	,,	0 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	0 0 0
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 9
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—		
Textie (Hand)	,,	1 1 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 1 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 3
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
1368 Tata	,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 8 0
Jamshed	,,	4 8 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

E. Exmn. Results: S. E. (Civil) and S. E. (Mechanical). B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Mechanical), University Hall, 2 p.m.

Annual general meeting of the Society for Protection of Children in Western India. Municipal Corporation Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

Ramnavmi, (Hindu Holiday): Banks closed.

THURSDAY, April 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Intermediate Exmn. and B. Com. Exmn. Results, University Hall 2 p.m.

English mail steamer "Rajputana" due at 6 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-40 p.m. (S.T.).

SATURDAY April 24.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

STEAMR MOVEMENT.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 15th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 17th instant.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Bandra Band Stand to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

A special meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on Wednesday (the 21st inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

A children's gathering will be publicly celebrated under the auspices of the Society to-morrow (Wednesday) (Ram Navami day) at 4-30 p.m. in the hall of S. L. and Sc. Society's School for girls, Pallow Road, when Mr. Shantaram G. Shete will give a piece of advice to the children.

SHRI RAMA JANMA UTSAV.

Shri Rama Janma Utsav will be publicly celebrated at the Shri Rameshwar Mandir, Saraswati Baag, Andheri to-morrow (Wednesday). "Hari Kirtan" will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., "Ladit" from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. and "Puran and Palkhi" etc. from 9 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

MARWARI COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The anniversary and prize distribution of the above school will be celebrated to-morrow at 1 p.m. (S.T.). in the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association's Hall, Kalbadevi Road, under the presidency of Seth Balkishendas, the proprietor of Taradand Ghanshyamdas.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

URDU SCHOOL'S PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The seventeenth annual prize distribution gathering of Jamia Urdu Free School, Bombay will take place on Friday (the 23rd instant) at 9-30 p.m. at Kapadwanjwadi, Murgagrin, Bombay under the presidentship of Seth Haji Esa Haji Osman Saheb.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement Gymnasium of the Social Service League, a programme of the wrestling matches will be performed in the Dam. Thackersey Moolji Hall, Poibavadi, Parel, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar Bar-at-law, will distribute prizes to the winners.

PEARL MILL WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at noon to-day in the reeling dept. of the Pearl Mills when the work of adoption of the balance sheet for the year 1925/26 distribution of profit and election of the managing committee for the coming year will be gone through. Mr. F. Stott, manager of the Mill, will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The Fourth Annual General meeting of the Young Men's Muslim Association will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Muslim Educational Society's Hall near Jacob Circle Post Office.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox 4 attacks, 2 deaths; Cholera Nil attack Nil death; Plague 1 attack, 1 death; Influenza 1 attack, 1 death. Total mortality, (exclusive of the stillborn) 84.

The total mortality this day last year was 105.

FEATS OF PROF. SHAH.

On the night of Saturday the 10th inst. under the auspices of the Guirati Hitechhu Samaj, Prof. K. K. Shah gave an entertaining performance of his feats of strength and skill. All his feats were highly appreciated by the public.

In the interval professor saheb made a short and instructive speech, reminding the people of good old days of Bhim and proving to them that even the strictest vegetarian as he himself was, and dining only once a day could achieve similar developments only if one liked to do it.

Prof. Saheb who has secured gold medals and certificate of merit from Rajas and Nawabs and Major-General Cooke, C.B. intends to go to America to join the world competition of athletes.

M. V. RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Honorary Secretary of the above institution invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than the 12th June next from the poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community studying in the government or recognised colleges, schools or Technical institutes for scholarships for the year 1926-1927.

CHARITY FUND.

Destitute persons from the said community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance.

Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications.

Printed application forms could be had from the Hon. Secretary at Mangesh Building New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY,

BOMBAY BRANCH FORMED.

A meeting of the Indian National Party was held at the rooms of the Imperial Citizenship Association at 6-30 p.m. to-day Sir Chimanlal Setalwad presiding. It was resolved that a Committee for the city of Bombay be formed consisting of the following gentlemen:—

(1) Sir Dinsha Petit, (2) Mr. M. A. Jinnah, (3) Mr. K. Natarajan, (4) Mr. M. A. Mirza, (5) Mr. M. C. Chagla, (6) Mr. Manu Subedar, (7) Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, (8) Mr. N. M. Joshi, (9) Mr. S. K. Bole, (10) Mr. Shankar Fersha, (11) Mr. Chandra Shankar Pandya, (12) Dr. D'Monte, (13) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, (14) Mr. Nariman, (15) Mr. S. N. Gamadia.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad to be Chairman and the following gentlemen to be Secretaries:—Messrs. J. B. Petit, Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla, D. S. Yande, D. G. Dalvi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and the Hon. Mr. Ratanji Dharamsi as Treasurer. The Committee was entrusted with the work of framing the rules for the local organisation.

It was further resolved to have two classes of members paying Rs. 10 and Re. 1 per year, respectively. A meeting of the Committee will be held on the 22nd instant.—A. P.

CHARITY CONCERT.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE BLIND.

There was an interesting concert at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall yesterday evening, in aid of the Happy Home for the Blind, under the auspices of the Blind Relief Association. The proceedings opened with a song of welcome by the Blind Boys of the Memorial School for the Blind followed by an item of the orchestra. Professor Varma was particularly good with his Jalatarang, an item in which he performed upon a number of tuned vessels. The Vocal effort of Vilayatkhan somehow did not appeal to many. The Monkey Show was an amusing representation of what is a familiar sight in India, to wit, the travelling showman with his animal retinue. Mr. Jehangir Unwala made an admirable showman while Pesi Sodawaterwala and Fram Patil looked as though their tails really belonged to them. The Toy Shop Sketch was another amusing little sketch in which Mr. Manek Karaka took off a rotund little Frenchman to perfection.

The Star turn of the evening was the conjuring of Dr. Alvaro. He was always breezy and performed tricks which were individually clever. The attractive feature of his turn was his brevity and choice selection of puzzlers. And they were performed in that neat way which always goes well with an audience.

Before the final item Dr. Nayak thanked the audience for its patronage and called upon Mr. Chhatrapati, the Hon. Secretary of the Blind Relief Association, to make his report. In a short speech, made in Gujarati, Mr. Chhatrapati set forth the aims and ideals of the Association and emphasised the need of support in succouring the blind. Mr. M. C. Patel, who presided, then stood up to say a few words. He made an urgent appeal for financial support remarking that while three crores had been "sunk in the sea" the needs of the blind were almost totally neglected. The Hon. Secretary then rose to thank the audience and the proceedings came to a close with the anthemn.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY ON MAY 7.

The Commonwealth of India Bill Conference will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, on Friday the 7th May. Time will be announced later. The fee for each delegate is Rs. 2 and any one who supports the general principles of the Commonwealth of India Bill can be a delegate. Delegates' forms can be obtained from Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Hon. Secretary, Commonwealth of India Bill Conference, Mongini Building, Charnegate Street, Fort.

Copies of the Commonwealth of India Bill as introduced in the House of Commons, are now available and can be obtained at annas eight per copy at the above address or from the principal booksellers in the city.

In the evening of the 7th May, a public demonstration will be held under the auspices of the Conference to give a hearty send-off to Dr. Annie Besant, who sails for England by s.s. Rawalpindi on May 8th.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 19.

The northern portion of disturbance, which lay over south west Punjab yesterday has intensified into depression and is moving slowly towards Punjab Hills. It has caused numerous dust storms in North West India and widespread rain on Western Himalayas with local rain in the North West Frontier Province and a few falls in Submontane, Punjab and West Rajputana. The southern portion has caused a few falls in East Central Provinces, Orissa and Assam.

Chief amounts:—Cherrapunji, one and half inches, Chakrata, Simla, a half; Dalhousie one, Murree, Srinagar, a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab and United Provinces plains and into Bengal.—A. P.

SABARMATI CONFERENCE.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Wish success to Conference my humble suggestion for compromise is accept posts only when majority secured in majority provinces otherwise not accept. This means accepting them for capturing seats in enemy's camp for obstruction or otherwise, but not for working Reforms as intended by Responsivists."

END OF "TEMPTRESS" CASE.

ACCUSED TENDERS AN ABJECT APOLOGY.

The defamation case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman charged K. S. Thakre, the author, printer and publisher of "The Temptress", for publishing certain false statements regarding himself, came up for hearing before Mr. Khandalawalla, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaon Police Court on Monday afternoon.

At the outset Mr. M. K. Azad, counsel for the complainant, said that as stated in the Court at the last hearing, the respondent was eager to have a compromise effected; and he had as a result tendered his sincere apology to Mr. Horniman for publishing the paragraphs in question.

"AN ABJECT APOLOGY."

The apology was in the following terms:—

"I, Keshav Sitaram Thakre alias K. S. Thackeray, beg to offer Mr. B. G. Horniman a most abject and an unqualified apology for having written and published in a pamphlet called the "Temptress" statements concerning him which are reproduced in clauses 1, 2 and 3 of paragraph 6 of his complaint in Case No. 243/S of 1926 of this Worshipful Court. I beg to withdraw unreservedly all the innuendoes, imputations and allegations made against his person, reputation, character, professional status and integrity as a journalist, contained in any part whatsoever of the said pamphlet or in any of my writings and publications. I realise that I was grossly mistaken regarding his personality and character and I regret that I have acted with great recklessness in making the discreditable charges of which he complains.

INSINUATIONS WITHDRAWN.

I admit that I ought to have known that he is an independent and honourable journalist and that he has suffered much in mind and money by reason of his attachment to this country. I also realise that owing to his unremitting and uncompromising advocacy of Indian rights he was and is subjected to a campaign of slander and vilification by those who are opposed to this cause and I am sorry that I should have caused pain and annoyance to an English gentleman who loves this country as his own.

I consider myself fortunate that in spite of the unreasonable attitude which I took up in Court and in spite of the fact that I published the said pamphlet last year, when he was not in this country and consequently unable to vindicate his honour in a Court of law, he should be so generous as to accept this expression of my sincere regret without wishing to see me punished and perhaps ruined. I am very sorry that I should have instructed my pleader to put him questions in cross-examination for which there was not the slightest foundation in fact and I hereby unhesitatingly withdraw any suggestion or insinuation contained in those questions.

RS. 300 FOR HOME FOR THE BLIND.

As a measure of my contrition and remorse, I beg to hand over to this Worshipful Court a sum of Rs. 300 to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Happy Home for the Blind. I hereby undertake not to write, repeat or publish in any manner whatsoever any defamatory matter concerning him and I further undertake to produce in this Worshipful Court all copies of the said pamphlet, printed in any language whatsoever, which are in my possession or which have been forwarded by me or on my behalf to any agent or book-seller, for their confiscation and destruction. I also undertake to give him all assistance in my power to stop the sale, circulation or publication of the said pamphlet and to give him any information that he may require and every facility in any proceedings that he may institute against any person whatsoever with reference to the said pamphlet.

I agree to have this apology published at my expense in two of the leading newspapers in each of the following languages, namely, English, Gujerathi and Marathi."

Mr. Azad stated that his client had accepted the apology, and wanted His Worship to fix the sum to be paid in charity by the respondent.

Mr. Gadkari, who represented the defence, stated that the financial condition of his client was not good; and he requested the Court to fix the sum to Rs. 101.

Mr. Azad said that Rs. 101 was a very small sum and he denied that the condition of the defendant was such as was described. He was the owner of a printing press and a paper which had a large circulation. Moreover, he was a good Marathi-writer and was an eminent journalist in his own sphere.

PAUPERISM AMONG JOURNALISTS.

His Worship here remarked that journalism was not paying in India; and that many journalists were paupers.

However, after hearing both the parties, the Court fixed the sum to be paid in charity of Rs. 300 and gave a fortnight's time to the defendant to produce the amount and all the copies of the "Temptress" that were with him. His Worship was glad to see that an amicable settlement had been arrived at; and warned the young writer to be very careful and discriminate before writing and publishing anything about any one's personality.

A DISSENTIENT STABBED.

An Sunday at about 10-30 p.m., some Manglorian Hindus, mostly office peons, were discussing a question relating to some funds in the Fort, when one Somen Devji took an opposite view with the result that he was stabbed by three persons. The police being informed removed the injured man to the G. T. Hospital where his condition becoming serious. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to record his dying deposition. The police have arrested three persons in connection with this incident.

A CRIME AND ITS SEQUEL.

FATAL ASSAULT UNDER PROVOCATION

On Sunday at about 11 a.m. information was received at the Byculla police station that Ananda Hari, a Hindu residing at Ghorpdeo, was murdered by two persons named Garibdas Nana and Damoo Garibdas. The police repaired to the scene and on enquiry found that an altercation had arisen between the deceased and his assailants over a girl Janibai aged 11 or 12 years. It appeared Janibai went with her brother to play at the deceased's house with his daughter, when the deceased offered her ornaments and proposed her marriage. The deceased, to tempt Janibai even produced a box containing ornaments, but the girl having refused to accept the offer, the deceased seized her with his arms and threw her down. The girl cried when the deceased threatened to assault her. She then reported the matter to her father and brother (the suspects) who assaulted the deceased with a piece of wood. He died soon after the assault.

The police surgeon who made the post-mortem examination was of opinion that death was due to rupture of the spleen which was six times the average size.

At the inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by rupture of spleen caused in consequence of simple hurt by the two suspects Garibdas and Damoo on grave and sudden provocation under such circumstances that the acts of the said suspects amounted to an offence under section 334 of I. P. C.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

A CHRISTIAN AND A PARSI CONVICTED

Bras Augustine Pereira, an Indian Christian who was arrested on Saturday by the excise authorities was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, along with Manekshah Byramji Antia, a Parsi, charged with being in illicit possession of opium and abetment thereto.

Mr. M. D'Cruz, pleader, appeared for the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader.

The evidence showed that after Pereira was arrested on Saturday he made a clean breast of the whole affair and implicated Manekshah Byramji Antia, the second accused, who he said, had given the opium in question. Subsequently Antia was arrested.

Pereira in his statement said he was introduced to Manek Antia by one Eric near Parsi Statue. Manek used to give him some odd jobs. On Saturday last Manek called him at his house at Lamington Road and gave him two packets. They then engaged a taxi and went to Crawford Market and thence to the docks, where Manek pointed out a ship where he ordered him to carry the bundles.

On evidence the first accused was fined Rs. 50 while Manek Antia was fined Rs. 700 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

50 LBS OPIUM SEIZED.

ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING FOILED.

The excise authorities seized 54 balls of opium weighing 50 lbs. valued at Rs 4,000 from s.s. "Jaloyjoti" lying in Bombay harbour on Saturday. The steamer was bound for Rangoon and was to leave on Sunday but before its sailing the excise authorities received certain information and they raided the steamer and after some search found the opium concealed in the ropes. The smugglers of this opium were not traced until the steamer left on Sunday the 18th.

OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—It is now an open secret that Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim, Khan Bahadur Curtay, Bole and C. W. E. Arbutnot have been *nominated* on the Standing Committee.

It strikes me as more than a happy coincidence that Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, one of the candidates for the presidential chair and who was induced to retire, is now rewarded.

Another candidate Mr. Barodawalla who also stood for the Presidential chair and who on the advice of stalwart friends retired, was soon after appointed Sheriff. Another coincidence.

May one ask why Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdullabhai Laljee, the third candidate for the Presidential chair, is left in the cold. Is it because he did not retire?

One would very much like to know why Mr. P. A. Kelly, has been dropped and for what qualification Khan Bahadur Curtay and Mr. Bole are picked up.

One would very much like to know what are the qualifications which Government expect of their nominees, and what are the principles, if any, which guide such nominations.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

On Monday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Ganpat Narayen and nine others were placed on the charge of burglary and thefts at various places. The accused were arrested during the week end and further enquiries being necessary were remanded in police custody.

PILGRIM SHIPS DEPAIRT.

Two pilgrim ships left the Bombay Harbour on Monday. The first was s.s. "Zayani" which carried 625 males and 78 females, while s.s. "Gorjistan" carried 141 men and 41 women, 9 boys and 13 infants.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MUNICIPAL STAFF AS UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Corporation proceeded with the election of two members to the Schools Committee in place of Mr. R. S. Asavle and Dr. D. A. DeMonte, who were defeated in the last election. There were four candidates for the two seats, viz:—Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, W. H. Hammond, K. K. Parekh and Shivdas Champsi. Messrs. Parekh and Dalvi were elected.

RESCUE HOME BOARD.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Chief Secretary, Salvation Army, dated the 10th March, 1926, stating:—

In accordance with the Corporation Resolution No. 1097 of February 22nd, 1924, sanction was given to the grant of an initial sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the Building of the Rescue Home. This amount was paid to us on the completion of the erection of the Institution last year. Sanction was also given to a recurring grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum for the maintenance of the Institution from the date it was started, subject to certain terms and conditions.

We shall be glad if the Corporation will kindly take very early steps to appoint two representatives on the Managing Board of the Home. In consideration of the character of the Institution it is suggested that one of the members be a lady Councillor. On receipt of notification of such appointments, Commissioner Horskins will be pleased to arrange a visit to the Home.

Religion is not forced upon the inmates of the Home. There are at present Mahomedans, Hindoos, Anglo-Indians and Christians in the Institution.

The Home is open to all classes, irrespective of nationality, caste or creed.

On the motion of Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas were appointed to represent the Corporation on the Committee.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 15th March 1926 stating:—

"I have the honour to state that the Medical Staff of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College have often been invited to serve as Examiners at the different Examinations held by the University of Bombay, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, etc. The College being a constituent College of the Bombay University, the staff of the College is expected to help at these and similar examinations, as is being done by the Staff of the Grant Medical College. As, however, the permission of the Corporation is necessary in the case of Municipal Officers, drawing Rs. 1,200 per month and more, to take up such work, I request the sanction of the Corporation to Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean, G. S. Medical College, on Rs. 2,500 per month and Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, on Rs. 700 plus Rs. 500 P. A. per month being allowed to take up examination work, whenever necessary."

Mr. D. G. Delvi moved that the necessary permission be granted.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for report.

TOO BUSY FOR OUTSIDE WORK.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy opposed the original proposition and said Dr. Jivraj Mehta was said to be so busy that he had no time to go home to take his food and he wanted to know how he (Dr. Mehta) would find time to do examination work.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved another amendment that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Deshmukh said, Dr. Jivraj Mehta was so busy that he had no time even to attend to his legitimate duties. The University examinations required considerable time and he was against Dr. Jivraj Mehta doing examination work at the sacrifice and expense of his legitimate work.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved a third amendment that Dr. Khanolker be granted permission to take up University examination work while the case of Dr. Jivraj Mehta be referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Kirpalani, was of opinion that their medical college was a branch of the Bombay University and that the activities of the one must not be divorced from those of the other. The question was whether their officers could find time to do the examination work after attending their onerous duties. He, therefore, thought the question should be settled once for all by the Medical Relief Committee.

Mr. M. A. Khan moved a fourth amendment that as the new Corporation had not yet appointed a Medical Relief Committee and the question be referred to the old Medical Relief Committee who were on the present Corporation, with instructions to submit their report by Thursday next week.

Closure was moved at this stage and the motion being put to the vote, Mr. Mirza's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

AUSRALIAN TEST TEAM IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 18.

The Australian test team arrived in London to-day very fit and were given an enthusiastic welcome. They will begin practice at Lords to-morrow.—Reuter

ANGLO-FRENCH RUGBY MATCH.

LONDON, April 18.

Paris.—In the annual rugby match the British Army beat the French army by nineteen points to thirteen.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

19th April 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18·61
To-day's Opening Rate	18 55
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

19th April, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.31
To-day's Opening Rate	9.37
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.27
Difference	—.04
Sewri Market Closed.	Rs. 337-4-0
Khandi Closed.	Rs. 337-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

In the share market to-day Jutes with a weaker Hessian market, this section ruled rather quieter with only a moderate business passing. In coals a fair business was completed and more interest was taken in this section than has been the case for some time past. In miscellaneous Booroah Timber were marked up about five points and G. E. Kellner and Midnapore Zemindary which met with some demand. Tin shares also came in for attention. Tea firms Bishnauth, Tezpore, and East India were all wanted at advancing rates. In Banks Imperials were strong and scrip were only available at advancing bids. Government securities were firm but irregular. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 78; 5 per cent loan (1935) 100/6; 6 per cent war loan 1929/47 101/ 5 per cent loan 1945/55 108· 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/; Do. 1927 102/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 156; Bombay Register d/to conty 414/8.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy 166; Sara Serajganj Railway 90.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 145

Jutes:—Alliance 413, Auckland 179 8; Bally 138; Barangore 142; Cheviot 219/8; Clive 29/4; Dalhousie pref. 117/8; Hooghly ordy 60 flowrah 81/5; Kamarhaty 456/8 Konkinara 3·4. Kinnison 865; Lansdowne 216; Lawrence 515; Naihati ordy 387; Do. pref 117/8; National 24/8; Oorthbrook ordy 43· Do. pref 117/8; Waverly 6/4.

Coals: Amalgamated Coalfields 5/2; Bandjorah 4; Bokaro and Ramgur 15/8· Burrakur 19/6; Equitable 16; Gopapichuck 74; Kajaras Dherriah 75; Jainty Central 4/4; Kesonda and Nyadee 14/12 New Beerbhoom 21/14; Simla Govindpur 6, Samla and Kendra 8/8; Talcher 4/4· Mining: Burma Finance and Mining 8/8; Kuchai S 145 cts. Naihoot Tin S 118 cts. Rahman Hydraulic S 15 cts.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ordy 6/12; Britannian Building and Iron 7/12. Indian Iron and Steel 22; British India Corporation ordy 3,14; G. E. Kellner ordy 10/4; Indian Wood Products 7; British Burma Petroleum 4/10: Midnapore Jemindary 126; Booroah Timber 81; Cawnpore Sugar 19/12; Ramastipore Sugar 5/2; 6 per cent 1912/32, Titaghur paper mills debentures 93.

Rubber Shares: Colihburgh S 442½ cts.; Nigwarral Rs. 2774; Jeram Kuantan S 180 cts., Jimah S 957½ cts.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 92; Bormanaah 12; Bishnauth 39/6 Huldieri 37/12; Looban 14/4; Nomburnadi 12; Euseimbing 13/4; Tezpore 19/12.

Exchange Bank telegraph transfer was one shilling five and seven-eighth pence and demand bills ready one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty second pence.—A. P.

BABY WEEK COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Propaganda Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay, held its first educational campaign on Sunday evening at the Naigaum Chawls, Dadar. Naigaum Chawls is a group which includes about 42 blocks of the Development Directorate, each block with 80 tenements. There are besides about 20 blocks of the mills around. The total population calculated to reside in these chawls is about 10,000, in spite of many blocks of the Directorate being still vacant. The programme started with an exhibition in which the nurses of the Bombay Municipality and the Infant Welfare Society were kept fairly busy in explaining maternity problems to the women of the locality. This was followed by a song by a group of children and a Cinema Film "Save the Babies" which was very much appreciated by the large audience.

An educational propaganda carried to the very doors of the poor and uneducated serving at the same time to co-ordinate the efforts of the many institutions which work towards the same end deserves encouragement and the Propaganda Committee's first attempt augurs greater successes to their future campaign.

Among the workers who were seen at the site of the Exhibition there were Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Faiz Tyabjee, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. G. B. Parulekar and Dr. Mrs. DeMonte, besides the Joint Honorary Secretaries who were responsible for the arrangements Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Dr. Socrates Noronha.

Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir who is the Chairman of the Committee was unavoidably absent due to illness.

Mr. C. Jackson, Third Engineer of the S.S. "Newcastle," lying at present at the Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta, was arrested on Sunday by the customs authorities for having in his possession an atomatic pistol and four live cartridges.

A report has been received of the death of U Po Nagi, Chairman of the District Council, Insein, caused by stabbing. So far as is known at present the stabbing was the result of a private quarrel, and had nothing to do with the case on charge of embezzlement that was pending against him.

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4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS. SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1926.

COMMUNALISM AND CONGRESS.

The Indian National Party has been formed with a view to destroy the prestige and authority of the Indian National Congress. Its slogan is that "every vote given to the Swarajists is a vote given to the bureaucracy." But the electorates, whose suffrage its seeks, are far too disillusioned about the reality of the "Reforms," which it wishes to work, to be decoyed into a repudiation of the policy and programme of the only truly national organisation in the country, namely, the Congress. They will see that no candidate who is not nominated by the Congress is sent to the legislature, because they are anxious to prevent the Councils being once again used as instruments of repression and coercion. But alive as the electorates undoubtedly are to the menace of the National Party's programme of wrecking the Congress, they do not seem to be fully prepared to meet the still greater menace of communalism which seems to be gathering strength day by day. Communalism is a good servant but a bad master. That Hindus and Muslims should be concerned to protect and advance the interests of their respective communities is only natural and so long as the pursuit of this object does not involve injustice to other communities it must command the support of all right-minded persons. But the danger of organisations set up to safeguard communal interests is that they soon succumb to the domination of fanatics and zealots who ignore the claims alike of patriotism and justice.

A striking proof of this distressing truth was provided by the outburst of Bhai Parmanand at the Oudh Hindu Conference held in Lucknow last week. Presiding over that Conference he indulged in a virulent attack against the Congress and "advocated the re-birth of aggressive Hinduism if it was to be saved from aggressive Mahomedanism and aggressive Christianity." He urged that the Hindu Maha Sabha should take up political work, because "their experience had taught them that the Congress had failed to protect Hindu interests" and proceeded to add that if the new movement of aggressive Hinduism "to be successful needed the demolition of the Congress, the simple fact of its demolition should not deter them from following a definite course of action." Bhai Paramanand's speech, illustrating as it does the danger of communalism run mad, cannot, unfortunately, be ignored as the outburst of an irresponsible bigot; for the speech was followed by the adoption by the Conference of a resolution recommending the Hindu Sabha to set up candidates for the legislatures during the forthcoming elections. If men like Bhai Paramanand are to dominate the Maha Sabha it is not difficult to anticipate the type of candidates who will be selected for contesting the elections. The frank statement of Swami Shradhanand brings into relief the danger of the Hindu Sabha taking up political work. He said: "The Hindu Sabha contained within its fold people of all schools of political thought, even loyalists and how could a loyalist, who was prepared to protect Hindu interests, be debarred from standing with the Hindu Sabha's support?" Pandit Motilal Nehru has declared that he is temperamentally incapable of adopting a communal attitude. Men like him whom the country needs to-day will, if the resolution of the Oudh Hindu Sabha is to be carried into effect, be rejected in favour of loyalists who are prepared to declare themselves as communalists. The criterion will be not service of the country but loyalty to that evil spirit of sectarianism which by making India like a house divided against itself strengthens the hold over her of the third party, the bureaucracy.

While Hindu communalists have been busy in the U. P. playing the game of the bureaucracy, Muslim communalists in Bengal, under the leadership of Sir Abdur Rahim, are seeking to outshine them in that role. Sir Abdur Rahim has formed a Muslim Party the object of which is to seduce Muslims from loyalty to the Congress. The manifesto issued by him says: "Experience of the last three years has shown how time after time the Muslim members of the Council belonging to the Swaraj or Nationalist parties, which are organisations controlled by astute Hindu politicians who supply the brain and the funds of the parties, had to sacrifice at their behest the clear interests of the Mahomedan electorates and the Muslim community". When communalists speak of "interests", they mean the crumbs thrown from the bureaucratic table which at once serve as a bone of contention between the two communities and prevent them from making a united endeavour to break the common chain of slavery. Their foolish fear of a "Hindu Raj" or a "Muslim Raj" blinds them to the present humiliation of their country and in their blindness they cannot realise that by their misguided efforts they are delaying the advent of a truly Indian Raj.

A PRAISEWORTHY ATTEMPT.

The Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency, in its third edition, is a most interesting document indispensable not only to the officers in charge of each district or any section thereof, but also to every earnest student of the economic conditions in the Presidency. Prepared in response to Section 17 of the Famine Relief Code, the Atlas was originally intended to be revised quinquennially and to provide "a statistical account with a map for each district, showing the areas therein which are liable to famine, the causes which make them so liable, their accessibility or otherwise for relief purposes, the economic condition of the population of such areas, and a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within each likely to require employment on relief works in a year of famine from extreme drought or other causes." But for one reason or another, the revision does not seem to have taken place regularly, since the present is only the third edition after 1888. The defect, however, is amply compensated for by the inclusion, in the present edition of this most useful and up-to-date compilation, of a contrast between the conditions prevailing in a normal year, like 1922-23 and a year of acute famine, like 1918-19; and in other respects, too, the information in the present edition is both more extensive and more up-to-date as well as better marshalled.

Apart from the interesting compilation about the chronology of famines in the Presidency, the locust plagues, rat-plagues, floods, and a most interesting appendix gives a distribution of the areas in the Presidency according to their liability to famine; while another gives a schedule of normal prices. This last-named is somewhat unsatisfactory inasmuch as there is no means of ascertaining the process by which this prices record has been compiled. The usual official records in this connection are far from satisfactory. Another interesting table is that of the normal yield of the principal crops in each district of the entire Presidency. The district survey, which follows after the general Presidency review, is even more interesting in details, and is sure to be welcomed by every one studious enough to interest himself in such works. The only fault we have to find with this excellent compilation,—if it can be rightly described as a fault,—is that the volume is too bulky and much too costly. It is priced Rs. 30, being thus inaccessible to all but the richest and the most earnest students of the Presidency's problems outside the ranks of district officers. But for this we can scarcely blame the compiler, Dr. Mann, and his assistants; nor are we unmindful of the difficulty in presenting such volumes in any but the form this one has actually taken or at a price at which it is offered. Those, however, who have the final say in such matters ought to have remembered that this is a poor country and that if they would really remedy the one great evil of constant misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled, all those means which convey information and enlightenment about the doings of the Government ought to be made as easily accessible as possible.

PROMOTING SWADESHI.

In the Assembly and in the Provincial Legislatures the spokesmen and apologists of the bureaucracy have been advertising its solicitude about Indianisation and the promotion of Swadeshi industries. We have seen the methods of Indianisation the Government adopt. The latest instances are far too fresh in the public mind to need detailed comment. Colonel Chaudhri cannot be given the Surgeon-Generalship in Madras because of the offence of colour and the G. I. P. must be given an electrical expert who is of pure European descent. An Indian may make short circuit. In promoting Swadeshi industries too there is a material difference between precept and practice. Indian cement was a product which, we had imagined, was so popular in the country by now owing to its excellence in quality that any idea of importing foreign stuff would be unthinkable. But the Karachi Port Trust thinks otherwise. The current number of the "Indian Trade Journal" publishes an announcement by the Stores Department of that Trust asking for tenders for the supply of 6,000 tons of British Portland cement and 3,250 tons of Indian cement. When the declared policy of Government now is to promote Swadeshi, one fails to understand the affection for foreign cement. Sir Hugh Keeling, who was in 1924 Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Delhi, testified in a letter to the Tariff Board to the excellence of Indian cement and warned the authorities against the use of imported cement because during the 37 years he was engaged in engineering work in India he had found that cement coming from abroad deteriorated during the voyage to India. We would advise producers of Indian cement to make a strong protest against neglecting this warning.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER)

I

"There are some matters open to dispute but there is one on which no dispute is possible, namely, that the Foreign Secretary must have a 'loha ka mizaj' (an iron constitution.)"

This shrewd observation was made relating to the Berar question by the late Tukojirao Holkar to Sir Richard Meade, the Resident of Hyderabad at Lord Lytton's Delhi Durbar. How true the effects of this 'loha ka mizaj' or the steel frame have proved, can very well be seen from the recent correspondence published by Government anent the rendition of Berar. There seems to be a great fatality hovering round this question. Berar has shattered the hopes of four generations of the Nizam. When the treaty of 1853 was concluded the then Nizam Nasir-ud-Doula indignantly protested against it by saying "You cannot understand my feeling in this matter. I am a sovereign prince born to live and die in this kingdom which has belonged to my family for seven generations; you think I could be happy if I were to give up a portion of my kingdom to your Government in perpetuity. It is totally impossible. I should feel that I was disgraced" The treaty then concluded by Lord Dalhousie was considered by English statesmen as a sharp bargain inconsistent with the dignity of the British Crown and founded avowedly on unjustifiable grounds and enforced with utter disregard of the very courtesies of alliance and galling to a faithful friend and ally.

Sir Salar Jung's Efforts

When the father of the present Nizam Mir Mahobub Ali Khan was a minor his distinguished minister the illustrious and redoubtable statesman Sir Salar Jung in 1874 demanded the restoration of Berar to the direct administration of the Nizam. The claim was considered by Lord Northbrook and was rejected by the then Secretary of State for India, the Marquis of Salisbury. Undeterred by this Sir Salar Jung on the eve of 1876, immediately before the Delhi Darbar, placed into the hands of Sir Richard Meade a memorial making grave imputations on the good faith of the British Government and demanding the restoration of Berar. Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy of India, declined to receive the memorial unless the imputations on the good faith of the British Government were unreservedly withdrawn and agreed to receive a memorial if couched in temperate and friendly language and to consider the same after the Imperial Assemblage. This memorial also was rejected by the Secretary of State in 1878. Sir Salar Jung did his level best and marshalled all his resources for the restoration of Berar. How anxiously and passionately he was working for this rendition can be very well realised from a pregnant remark of Sir Salar Jung made to Lord Northbrook to the following effect: "It appears to me that there are three courses before me: either I must recover Berar or I must be convinced of the justice of the reasons for withholding it or I must die." The first two have never happened and will never happen in the future. The third has happened and will happen forever. Berar has not been restored and will never be restored. It is impossible for the British Government to convince any one about the justice of keeping Berar. Nizam after Nizam has tried for it and has been thwarted in his efforts. The two predecessors of His Exalted Highness have died broken-hearted and the reply of Lord Reading will have the same effect upon the present ruler.

The Motive.

The usurpation of Berar has quite different motives from those which have often been paraded in official replies. British diplomacy has unwittingly made the admission in connection with another annexation, namely, of Nagpur in the following words: "The great field of supply of the best and cheapest cotton grown in India lies in the valley of Berar and in the district adjacent to it, and these adjacent districts were in Nagpur. During the past year the Government have obtained by treaty with the Nizam not the sovereignty indeed *but the perpetual possession and administration of the valley of Berar.* The cotton fields are inaccessible for want of rail-roads. The possession of Nagpur would enable us to make them. We, therefore, took both." These unvarnished statements for the usurpation of Berar and for the annexation of Nagpur are found in the Nagpur annexation papers. It is to be noted that the desire for a perpetual lease was manifested so far back as 1854 and long before its apparent confirmation by Lord Curzon in 1902. No amount of special pleading about treaties and their interpretations about the free and consenting mind of the high contracting parties would convince anyone about the righteousness of an act steeped in shameful self-interest and aggrandisement of a foreign Government. It is, therefore, no wonder that for the fifth time the father of the present Nizam was hoodwinked by Lord Curzon. It is equally not surprising that His present Exalted Highness was fed on false hopes by Lord Reading and ultimately disillusioned. The only wonder is that generation after generation stupendous efforts are being made at great cost and with enormous human energy to take back this gem.

(To be Continued.)

TRIFLES.

On April 6 the United Provinces Council was very busy. On April 6 and not on April 1. Let there be no doubt about the date, though I know the reader may think it was a kind of April 1 performance from the account of its work which I give below.

* * *

It appears in those Disunited Provinces where communal feeling runs high and affects the working of local bodies even the habit is growing of passing votes of non-confidence against the chairmen of Municipalities and District Boards. The complaint has been that the existing Municipalities Act does not make provision for such emergencies which in the words of a Lucknow correspondent "create a deadlock".

* * *

So the legislators rushed to the rescue on April 6 of those who wanted to prevent the deadlock and added the following new clause to the existing Act. It requires more than a trifling amount of time to read it, and much more to grasp the fact that the central idea is that an unpopular chairman must resign.

* * *

But one can't have it so simply in legal language. So the new clause is worded as follows:—

"If a board has passed, by a majority consisting of not less than one-half of the members of the board for the time being, a vote of non-confidence in its chairman (not being an *ex-officio* chairman) and at any subsequent meeting held not less than three weeks nor more than three months subsequent thereto has by a majority consisting as aforesaid adopted a resolution calling upon him to resign, such chairman shall within three days of receipt of the notice that such resolution has been adopted submit his resignation in the manner prescribed".

* * *

That's all. That is the sort of resolution, or amendment which will bring us nearer Swaraj in the manner of thinking adopted by the Indian National Party. They have, by the way, begun very scientifically. The Bombay Branch has formed a committee consisting of 15 members, 1 chairman, 5 secretaries and 1 treasurer. So their first resolution ought to run something like this: "We the chairman, eighteen members, five secretaries and one treasurer have omitted for reasons which will be given in the appended schedule No. I the appointment of Vice-Chairmen. But looking to the fact that Swaraj must be obtained in as speedy a manner as possible we have provisionally declared our willingness to drop the idea of having Vice-Chairmen."

* * *

The pastor of a thriving coloured congregation in an American town was speaking to one of his flock, "Brother," he said, "I hear very bad reports about your youngest son. That boy doesn't seem to do you much credit."

"Credit?" rejoined the parishioner. "Hah, you puts it mild. That's the worst child I ever seen in my whole life. In fact, Elder, strick'ly between ourse'fs, we regards him ez de w'ite sheep of de family".

WAYFARER.

THE EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE.

There ought to be every effort made to secure peace and amity among the various groups which own allegiance to the Congress. At Belgaum the great achievement of Mahatma Gandhi was that he did succeed in creating an atmosphere of harmony and good-will between the two main sections of political thought in the Congress. The Swarajists of those days were not only keen merely on Council-entry. Some of them had taken to the unhappy and shortsighted policy of expressing ridiculous doubts about other items in the constructive programme. The No-changers of those days were stern unbending ascetics who looked upon a person who harboured just a suspicion of sympathy for a change in the original 1920 programme of the Congress as a creature absolutely beyond the pale. It was 'haram' to think of any such change. At Belgaum Mahatma Gandhi succeeded in persuading his whole hearted followers not to think of Swarajists as hopeless sinners. He urged the Swarajists to consider how inadvisable it was to pretend to love khaddar and then damn it with faint praise. Now the united forces of Swarajists and No-changers who agreed first at Patna and then at Cawnpore to work a common programme have to meet in conference at Sabarmati under the impartial guidance of Mahatmaji, the dissidents whom the Cawnpore Congress resolutions have distressed so much that they have in sheer despair been trying to think in the manner of the Liberals though they find that their attachment to the Congress is a thing hard to break through. If they are in a mood for compromise, the Swarajist and No-change leaders should give them every opportunity to state their case without any mental reservation. If they are willing to shake off the Moderate habit of thing, the Council Wing of the Congress ought to see what can be done to keep within the Congress fold those who profess to be fighting for the principle of accepting office under the gift of the bureaucracy just as a matter of principle and not for any personal ends.

CONGRESSMAN.

Notes of the Day.

"Natural Longing"

Reuter's message about Turkish interest in Signor Mussolini's visit to Tripoli and the anxiety of the Angora Government concerning the alleged Graeco-Italian pact is only the first public indication of the strained relations that have been existing for some time between the Turkish and the Italian Governments. By issuing a proclamation calling to the colours all the Turkish Army reserve due for service this year, Angora has warned Italy that it is prepared to resist with force of arms if necessary any encroachments of Turkish sovereignty. Its apprehensions are by no means ill-founded. The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" reported some time ago that Signor Mussolini had "natural longing" for suitable outlets for Italian emigration in Asia Minor. He wanted, therefore, to change the old Turcophile attitude of Italian foreign policy into one of suspicion and hatred.

A Greater Italy.

The Fascist Press, taking its cue from founder of Fascism, has been agitating from the last year for the immediate realisation of the ideal of a Greater Italy. On the seventh anniversary of the foundation of Fascism the keen desire which the fascist enthusiasts have for emulating the old Roman greatness as conquerors and as an Imperial people was voiced in the proclamation issued by the Governor of Rome, a great henchman of Mussolini, in which the Italian people were informed that "Fascism was a return to the spirit of ancient Rome gathering all the strength of the race for one supreme effort". The Governor proceeded to observe that "to-day the words of the leader of Italy once more inspire the whole nation." Mussolini has lately been talking very frequently about this "one supreme effort". The only people who were not enthusiastic about the effort were the members of the old Italian diplomatic service which remained non-Fascist in temperament. Now they have been replaced by anti-Turk and anti-German officials. Naturally both Germany and Turkey are alert and forewarned.

A Much Better Proposition

Lord Reading has voiced with emotion his gladness to be back in England and has taken care to assure the shopkeepers, who control the destinies of the subject people of the Empire, that India is "a much better proposition than most people think." After this comforting assurance one must expect to hear very soon that Lord Reading is feted in high financial circles in London as the saviour of India in other words—the saviour of the fortunes of the vested interests which exploit India and which look to the bureaucracy for protection and encouragement. The ex-Viceroy does not want the English people to take a dark view in speaking and writing about India. Why should they? Have not European commerce and European industry flourished exceedingly well in the country during the Reading Viceroyalty? As for the Indian people what does it really matter which view they take so long they continue to buy British goods?

What He Stood For.

On the eve of Lord Reading's return to England, there have appeared many tributes to his work for that country in India in the English Press but that paid by a writer in the "Outlook" contains very mixed praise indeed. "The very qualities", this critic says "which made him almost a failure as Lord Chief Justice helped him to success in India, for he is by nature a statesman more than a judge." How did he succeed in India in the eyes of this writer? We are told that "in the Law Courts the statesman in him detracted from the value of his judicial work, whereas in India the lawyer and judge in him enabled him to be specially successful in his administrative work." It is, indeed, a novel theory that if a person is statesmanlike he cannot be a good judge, but we in India were concerned with the activities of Lord Reading as a "satatesmen" and even those most dependable creatures upon whom the bureaucracy relies for support in critical times, the Independents, found nothing of the statesman in him. The one note of praise about his "statesmanship" was heard on the eve of his departure in the Council of State from the Jo-Hukumis who vied with each other in paying him a fulsome tribute.

Found Wanting

France has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. That is the verdict couched in polite phraseology of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations which sat recently in Rome to fulfil the task enjoined upon it by the League of inquiring into the French administration of Syria. The Report it has submitted points out how the Syrian people have been provoked by rapid and unnecessary changes of policy on the part of the French High Commissioners into offering a bitter resistance to the domination of France. The Commission records that many of the French officials are unfit for their work and that the quick succession of High Commissioners, of whom there have been five since 1919, each with a new method of dealing with the Syrians has ruined Syrian belief in French good intentions. For M. de Jouvenel the Commission has a good word. But his activities during the few months that he has been in office show that France has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. He has been continuing the disastrous policy of his predecessors of which the object is to crush the aspirations of the Syrian people for freedom and, despite the verdict of its Commission, there is no likelihood that the League, dominated as it is by France and her Allies, will do the right thing by the people of Syria.

RECONSTRUCT CHINA'S GOVT.

TUAN CHI JUI'S REQUEST TO ALLIED LEADERS

A PORTUGO-CHINESE BORDER INCIDENT.

LONDON, April 18.

Peking.—Owing to the breakdown of communications the Extra-territoriality Commissioners have postponed indefinitely their projected tour of the provinces.

Tuan Chi-jui has requested Allied leaders to take immediate measures to reconstruct the government as he wishes to return to private life. Chang Hsue-hliang, Chang Tso-lin's son, and General Chang Tsung-ching who are marching on the capital halted at Huangtsun, to which place Tuan Chi-jui has sent his delegate.

Macao.—Strike pickets stationed on the border of Portugo-Chinese territory fired on and wounded some Portuguese soldiers. Th and wounded some Portuguese soldiers. The latter fired back and the pickets retired. The Governor has made a protest to the Cannon government.—Reuter.

PEACE WITH RIFF.

FRANCO-SPANISH NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 19.

Paris.—A message from Taourirt says that conversations between Riffis and the Franco-Spanish delegation began yesterday at Camp Bertaux.

LATER.

An official communique describes yesterday's parley as a preliminary meeting to determine the extent to which the conditions previously laid down could serve as a basis of peace discussions. The Riffis have requested for facilities for rapid communication with the Riff The facilities have been granted and the delegates will be able to return to the Riff by air. The preliminary conversations will be resumed on their return.—Reuter.

GREEK PRESIDENT SWORN IN

PANGALOS TO RELINQUISH ALL DICTATORIAL RIGHTS.

LONDON, April 18.

Athens.—General Pangalos has been sworn in as President in the Cathedral in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps. He has ordered the release of all politicians detained in Santorino and all political offenders and journalists. General Pangalos is relinquishing all dictatorial rights.—Reuter.

MISSING SPANISH AVIATOR.

PROGRESSING WELL.

LONDON, April 18.

Estevez is progressing well and desires to continue his flight. He said he was forced to land for lack of petrol after ineffectual endeavours to strike the Baghdad track.

Eight British machines were engaged in the search. Before leaving here the Spaniards were warned by the R. A. F. to take three days' supplies of food and water. Thanks to this advice Estevez was alive after six days in barren country, as he had his mechanic were only rescued in nick of time, their trials having been aggravated by two-days' sandstorm. King Alfonso has cabled to the R. A. F his appreciation of their admirable work and deploring the loss of the two British airmen.—Reuter.

MOTOR FATALITY IN RANGOON.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT KILLED.

RANGOON, April 18.

A serious motor cycle accident occurred here last night when Mr. C. B. Sibley, accountant in the firm of Clark and Grieg, received fatal injuries.

It is learnt that Mr. Sibley while going on a motor cycle ran into another with a side-car coming from the opposite direction between Voyle Road and Godwin Road at about eight. The combination was driven by a Burman, while another Burman was sitting behind him and in the side-car were a Burmese lady and a child Both the Burmans sustained serious injuries and are still lying in the hospital. The Burmese lady and child escaped with slight bruises.

Mr. Sibley died in the hospital this morning and his funeral took place this evening. He had come to Burma recently and hailed from Luton in England.—A. P.

ASIATIC BILL TO BE POSTPONED

MR. ANDREWS ON REPATRIATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, April 19.

Mr. C. F Andrews on arriving at Karagula met the Zanzibar Indians and informed them that the Paddison Deputation had stayed longer at Cape Town pending the Select Committee's report on April 28. Mr. Andrews thought that the postponement of the Asiatic Bill might be recommended but it is likely that certain conditions will be attached regarding Repatriation.

Indians maintained the exact position of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914 sanctioning voluntary repatriation, but rejecting compulsion.

Mr Andrews when asked concerning his future arrangement stated that he must go to Sertimitzian at the earliest possible moment after his arrival in Bombay on May 1st.

NO DEPOSITION.

MIR OF KHAIRPUR TO REMAIN ON GADI.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL FINANCES.

KARACHI, April 19.

The "Sindh Observer" of Karachi writes that it is reliably informed that the Bombay Government have no intention of removing the Mir of Khairpur State from the Gadi owing to the mismanagement in the State administration, but only wish to control its finances by depriving the Mir of all financial powers and entrusting them to an officer who will be specially appointed for the purpose. One of the reasons that have prompted the Bombay Government to take this step is said to be the financial liability of the State to the British Government to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs in compensation for the Sukkur barrage canals passing through the State territory.—Free Pres of India.

NO NEWS IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 19.

There is no news available in Simla regarding the Khairpur State affair as the Bombay Government are dealing with it.

FIGHTING THE BOOTLEGGER

U S. PACT WITH BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 19.

According to the "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent, United States' negotiations with Britain with the object of minimising the smuggling of liquor have already yielded four important voluntary concessions on the part of Britain.

They are firstly, permitting of American cutters to visit outlying British islands in the Atlantic, provided previous notice is given to the colonial authorities, thus enabling the suspected vessel to be kept under continuous observations;

Secondly, Britain should forbid the admission of ships into British registry unless their bona fide British nationality is proved

Thirdly, Bahaman authorities should exercise greater vigilance in preventing vessels clearing with dishonest intents and finally,

the British Government should prosecute owners and masters of vessels fraudulently securing clearance, provided the United States furnishes evidence on which a prosecution could be based.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA RIOTS AND AFTER.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION THANKS "HINDU STUDENTS.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Marwari Association has passed a resolution appreciating the invaluable services rendered by young Hindu students of schools and colleges of Calcutta during recent riots, by protecting Hindu homes and hearths and Hindu places of worship.—(Free Press of India.)

MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS THANKED.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Bengal Khilafat Committee has passed resolutions (1) regretting the sad incidents of the recent riots, (2) conveying thanks to those who defended mosques and other sacred places, (3) requesting the Congress Committee to take an equal number of Moslems in the Riot Enquiry Committee.—(Free Press of India)

DESECRATION OF A TEMPLE.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

A Comilla message states that a temple has been desecrated, and two images broken in the interior of Tippera District. It is stated to be the result of the Calcutta riots.—Free Press of India.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

ZAGHLULISTS' BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

LONDON, April 18.

Cairo.—Nominations for elections to the Chamber have closed. There are 390 candidates for 215 seats. Forty-one out of 155 Zaghlulist candidates are unopposed.—Reuter.

ARYA SAMAJ PROCEESSION STOPPED.

SWAMI SHRADDANAND ON "UNCALLED FOR INTERFERENCE."

DELHI, April 19

Another Arya Samaj procession has been stopped. This time the ban has emanated from the police at Muhim in Rohtak District. Swami Shradhanand, in an interview, advised the United Provinces and Punjab Governments to allow the Arya Samajists their civil rights, which every British subject enjoys, of holding religious celebrations undisturbed. Swamiji further stated that it was wrong and unwise of Government to expect Arya Samajists to take this uncalled for interference lying.—(Free Press of India.)

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

LAHORE, April 18.

In connection with the theft of Rs. 60,000 worth of currency notes while in transit from Amritsar to the Currency Office, Lahore, it is now learnt that the full complement of lost notes has been recovered. The culprits have been arrested and will soon be brought up for trial.—A. P.

SABARMATI CONFERENCE.

TO EXPLORE CHANCES OF UNITY.

SWARAJIST AND RESPONSIVIST LEADERS MEET.

MAHATMAJI TO PLAY A PASSIVE PART.

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Moonje, Kelkar and Jayaker are arriving here to-morrow to explore the chances of unity between the Swarajists and Responsivists. Pandit Malaviya is arriving on Wednesday and then proceeds to Dohad to lay the foundation-stone of a temple for the Bhils —A. P.

BOMBAY, April 19.

The Conference between the Swarajists and Responsivists convened for the 20th instant at Sabarmati is at last to take place. The Responsive Co-operators will be represented by Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Aney, Moonje and Gokhale.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai will represent the Swarajists.

Mrs. Naidu and Mahatma Gandhi will take part in the Conference as disinterested non-partisans.

Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Moonje, Aney and Gokhale and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left by to-night's Gujarat Mail for Sabarmati.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai are expected to reach directly.

Several obstacles, it is understood, present themselves till the twelfth hour to the bringing about of this Conference. Oftentimes, it was believed, that the idea of a Conference would have to be abandoned. The Swarajists, as well as the Responsivists, desired that a final decision should be reached before the end of the month, as to allow both Parties sufficient time to prepare for the election contest, if an agreement should fail to be reached. Pandit Motilalji desired that any attempt at settlement should be made under the direct guidance of Mahatmaji. He also wished to have Lala Lajpat Rai's co-operation. Gandhiji had programmed to leave for Mussoorie on the 22nd and Lala Lajpat Rai had arranged to leave for Geneva on the 24th. This narrowed down the venue and the date of the Conference to the 20th and 21st at Ahmedabad.

PRIOR ENGAGEMENTS CALCELLED.

It so happened that all the leading Responsivists had prior enagements on these dates. Dr. Moonje had to preside over the Punjab Hindu Conference at Ambala on the 23rd. Mr. N. C. Kelkar had accepted an engagement at Goa for arbitrating in a religious dispute between two Shankaracharyas. A good deal of telegraphic correspondence had to be gone through before the Conference could be arranged. Only two days ago it was finally known that the Responsivists had decided to sacrifice their prior engagements to be able to take part in the Conference.

Grave perplexity was caused at the last moment owing to the receipt of a wire purporting to come from Gandhiji saying: "Man proposes God disposes; do not come." As the message ran counter to the previous messages the message was retelegraphed this morning to Gandhiji for confirmation and elucidation. A reassuring telegram, it is understood, was received this afternoon saying that there seemed to be a mistake somewhere, and asking them to come.

Gandhiji, it is stated, proposes to play only a passive part in the Conference.

Mrs. Naidu, who was interviewed on the eve of her departure, was outimistic. She, however, declined to commit herself. "It is a woman's privilege," she said, "to work from behind, unassumingly. I leave it to others to do the talking."

RESPONSIVISTS' ATTITUDE.

The Responsivist leaders, who were also interviewed, on the eve of their departure, had little to say on the possibilities of the Conference. They contented themselves with saying that they would fully co-operate with Pandit Motilalji and Mahatmaji in exploring all avenues of an honourable understanding. Their differences with the Swarajists, they pointed out, were immaterial in practice, though fundamental in principle. The question was, how to find a common formula which reconciled practice with principles. They were going to the Conference with an open and receptive mind, in the hope that a mutual realisation, that the internal dissensions were proving injurious to the larger national interests, would help them to find a way out.

Dr. Moonje was of opinion that his formula of total obstruction in the event of a majority in at least four provincial legislatures or failing it Responsive Co-operation met the requirements of both the schools of thought.

Mr. Aney was of opinion that the grant of provincial autonomy to the Congress Party in each provincial legislature would meet the needs of the situation.

CONFERENCE TO LAST TWO DAYS.

The Conference is expected to last for two days. After the Conference, Mrs. Naidu returns to Bombay on Thursday morning, and leaves the same night for Allahabad, to preside over the Allahabad District Conference and then to tour in the United Provinces from where she goes to Bengal. Mrs. Naidu commences her itinerary in Bengal with presiding over the Dacca District Conference.

Dr. Moonje leaves for Ambala to preside over the Hindu Sabha Conference, while Mr. Kelkar, leaves for Goa, Mr. Aney returns direct to Berar and Mr. Jayakar to Bombay.—Free Press of India.

DR. MOONJE LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD.

NAGPUR, April 19.

Dr. Moonje left Nagpur for Ahmedabad to attend the Conference to be held there with a view to bring about compromise between the Swarajists and the Responsivists.

Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., could not comply with the telegraphic invitation from Pandit Motilal Nehru requesting him to be present at Ahmedabad, owing to some unavoidable circumstances.—A. P.

SERIOUS RIOT IN S. INDIA.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

MADRAS, April 19.

A serious riot is reported to have occurred at Teralandur near Kuttalam in Tanjore District between two sections of the Mahomedans of the locality. It appears there was a long standing dispute among the Muslims of the village and in consequence two parties have been functioning in all social and communal matters. Each party being headed by a headman. Some months back one of the parties is alleged to have removed an iron safe from the premises of the mosque and on that account a civil suit is still pending in the District Munsiffs court at Shiyali.

On Sunday last there was rioting between the two parties as the result of alleged wanton throwing of 'conjee' intended for feeding the poor in the tank near the mosque by one of the parties. Later on a free fight ensued between the two parties which was resulted in heavy casualties. Two persons are reported to have succumbed to injuries while many were taken to hospital. The police have effected some arrests.—A. P.

NIZAM AND BERAR.

BRITISH RESIDENT'S VISIT TO SIMLA

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 19.

I understand that Mr. Barton, British Resident at Hyderabad, will come up to Simla towards the end of the month. It is believed his visit may not be unconnected with the question of Berar, about which Lord Reading gave an emphatic "No" to His Exalted Highness.

DEPRESSED CLASSES LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

NAGPUR, April 19.

The All-India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference will be held at Nagpur under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Raja Rao Bahadur.—A. P.

KARWAR LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS SUCCESSES.

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, April 17.

An analysis of the results of the elections to the District Local Board, now fully available at the headquarters from the several taluka towns, shows that out of the 18 elective seats, at least 7 have been secured by declared Congressmen, while the rest are secured mostly by political non-descripts, and one seat is now vacant owing to the death of a pleader of Kumta who had been declared elected without contest. According to communities, 13 seats go to Brahmins, 2 to Lingayats, and one each to a Konkana-Maratha and a Mahomedan (the latter uncontested). 5 seats are reserved for nomination by Government.

THE SURPRISES.

Among the surprises of the election are the defeat of Mr. Karki, M.L.C., of Honavar and of Mr. D. R. Kelkar of Halyal, both good and tried Nationalists. The unfortunate tactical blunder on the part of Mr. Karki in not participating in the Swarajist walk-out was fuly exploited by several of his rivals. Otherwise Mr. Karki has never relaxed his efforts in whatever capacity he was called upon to serve the cause of the nation or his district. He has always voted with the Swarajists on the popular side in the Council and still retains the Presidentship of the District Congress Committee. Many national workers in the district, therefore, sympathise with him in his ill-success. Another notable feature of the election is the action of a successful Congress candidate, Mr. Haldipur of Karwar, in making way by resignation for his colleague Mr. G. S Nadkarni, who was unsuccessful, coming closely next to him. This generous step on the part of the former in favour of a party-man whom he thought to be better fitted to be on the Board was made possible by a happy provision to that end in the new Act.

CABLE ITEM.

Sir Claude Hill has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Man.—Reuter.

ITALY & TURKEY.

RUMOURS OF POSSIBLE CONFLICT.

MAIN TOPIC OF TURKISH PAPERS.

LONDON, April 19.

Constantinople.—Rumours of possible conflict with Italy are the main topic of newspapers which, however, insist that there is nothing abnormal in the situation and refuse to countenance the possibility of Italy making an unprovoked attack on Turkey, which to-day is much stronger than when it defeated the Greeks at Afium Kara Hissar. Nevertheless, they express satisfaction that the Government is facing all eventualities and taking the necessary precautions.—Reuter.

LORD READING AND INDIA.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT HER FUTURE.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" states:—

Lord Reading was positively enthusiastic over India's future, which, he said, was bright. "She perhaps wants to march at too fast a pace towards Swaraj, but there are many responsible Indians now prepared to advance more slowly and hand in hand with us. When you write about India today you can safely leave out the dark side."

PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

Lord Reading was greatly pleased with the prospects of opening up better relations and trade with the north. It only wants good roads and railways to accomplish this. "Most earnestly I believe that if the communal differences are overcime—and they are at present a real source of trouble and anxiety—India's future offers tremendous possibilities for trade."

Influential political circles reaffirm that higher honours are intended for Lord Reading. There will be no surprise if the ex-Viceroy represents Britain at the momentous League session in September.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTE.

LONDON, April 19.

Newspapers here congratulate Lord Reading on his completion of a successful Viceroyalty.

The "Daily Mail" says Lord Reading set himself to bring about a new spirit by universal consent, and he achieved a wonderful measure of success.

The "Daily Telegraph" says Lord Reading was greeted with a unanimity of welcome and praise such as only few Viceroys of India have received in the past.

The "Westminster Gazette" says no ordinary man could have piloted his way through such vicissitudes and maintained such good relations with three different home Governments as Lord Reading has done Thus there has been no jarring note in his welcome home either in India or in Britain. —Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

DISTURBANCE AT ANGUS JUTE MILLS

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Consequent on the strike, disturbance took place at the Angus Jute Mills at Bhadreshwar resulting in, it is stated by the "Bengalee," a Head Clerk being assaulted and mill premises attacked by strikers. About 1,200 struck work on Friday over the question of wages. The District Magistrate and the police Superintendent were on the spot. Quiet prevails now.

Mill hands are reported to have decided in a meeting not to resume work unless certain allowances, which were stopped, are paid.—Free Press of India.

30,000 MEN IDLE.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

A serious situation has arisen out of the strike of weavers of the India Jute Mills, Serampore on Thursday last. Following the example of these men, worker of the Angus, Anglo-India, Alliance and Alexandra Mills in the districts of Hooghly and the Twenty-four Parganas have gone on strike, thus throwing about 30,000 men idle.

It is reported that a head clerk of the Angus Jute Mills at Bhadreswar was seriously assaulted by strikers who suspected that he had something to do with the reduction of their wages and that the mill building was damaged to some extent. Strike at Gouripore Mil at Naihati has come to an end.—A. P.

About 25,000 workers of four Anglo-Indian jute mills at Kankinarrah are on strike from Monday last, as a protest against the change of shifts and number of working days resulting in the dismissal of one-fifth of the total number of workers, reduction in wages and withdrawal of food allowance granted under the old system.—Free Press of India.

GOURIPORE MILL WORKERS RESUME WORK.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The workers of the Gouripore Jute Mills resumed work this morning, on the management agreeing to pay proper compensation to the mother of the coolie who met with his death recently consequent on the assault by an European assistant and promising to look into their grievances.—F.P.I.

CHARKA OR VIOLENCE

GANDHIJI SEES NO ALTERNATIVE

MEETINGS AND COUNCIL PROTESTS OVERDONE

AN APPEAL FOR UNITED EFFORT.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

On being requested to express his views on the present situation and also to indicate whether a change in the programme of work was called for, Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following reply:—

I wish I could send something stirring, something decisive and rapid in reply, but I have no such thing in the present state of the country. Meetings and resolutions of protests in the Councils have been overdone. We must do something tangible so that we can feel our power. I can think of nothing else, therefore, but boycott of foreign cloth, which in its turn is impossible without Khaddar. Therefore for the ills, including these wretched imprisonments I have nothing but the Charkha. But, how can I convince the people that it is a sovereign remedy? My faith, however, in it remains undiminshed. Day by day it increases and, therefore, during this National Week we have some spinning wheels going on the whole of the week night and day at the Ashram. We are doing it with the implicit faith that some day it will raise a power that will enable us to realise our cherished desire.

I know that there is an alternative to the Charkha and that is rowdyism But I am useless at it and, what is more, I have no faith in it. And as a practical man I know that our rowdyism is nothing compared to the rowdyism of the Government. I have, therefore, burnt my boats and staked my all on the Charkha. I invite all who are troubled by this knowledge of the many woes of the nation to join me in the effort. Believe me, it requires all the skill, all the discipline, all the organising power that we can summon to its aid.

"CONCENTRATE ON ONE OBJECT."

SARLA DEVI'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Shrimati Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, presiding over the Surma Valley Young Men's Conference, said, that energy frittered away in many directions was energy lost. They should concentrate on one single object to get maximum result. The present need of India was liberty in all directions, liberty in thought, speech and action, a liberty synonymous with harmony.—Free Press of India.

A. I. C. C. OFFICE.

SHIFTED TO MADRAS.

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

The Office of the All-India Congress Committee is being shifted from Allahabad to Deshbandhu Buildings, Mount Road, Madras where all communications should be addressed.

Orders for Congress publications should, however, be addressed to the Under-Secretary All-India Congress Committee, 107 Hewett Road Allahabad.

ALL-INDIA POSTAL CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSION TO MEET AT LUCKNOW.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

A special session of the All-India Postal and R. M. S Conference takes place at Lucknow on May 10th, 16th and 17th. Rai Bahadur B. Trilokanath Bhargava, Chairman, Lucknow Municipal Board, is chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference will consider problems of "unifying diverse interests, building up of substantial reserves, and getting the minimum demands of Postal and Royal Mail Services sanctioned by Government."—(Free Press of India.)

REDUCTION IN ELECTRIC CHARGES.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S MOVE.

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Calcutta Corporation is considering reduction of rates at present charged by the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation. Suggestions include: (1) Reduction of consumers flat rate to three annas per unit; (2) abolition of present rebate system; (3) grant of five per cent discount on prompt payment; (4) flat rate of one anna per unit for current used for purposes in small industries; (5) flat rate of one anna per unit for supply to Corporation for street lighting, workshops, etc.—Free Press of India.

C. P. ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

NAGPUR, April 19.

The Secretary, Central Provinces (Marathi) Congress Committee, has invited applications from intending candidates for the coming Assembly and local Council general elections to reach him on or before 24th April. The Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee meets there the same day to select candidates.—(Free Press of India.)

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN

LORD OLIVIER'S INDICTMENT

WANTED AN IMPERIAL COURT OF EQUITY

The Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier writes in "Foreign Affairs":—

The measure described as "The Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill", recently introduced in the South African Union Parliament, has for its declared object the diminution of the existing population of Indians in South Africa, by the exercise of what the Minister introducing it described as "pressure", or more definitely speaking, by oppression: that is to say, by the withdrawal of existing rights and the application of increasing disabilities to a degree which may render life in South Africa intolrable to Indians who have settled and founded families there, under the direct encouragement of South African Governments, especially that of Natal, during the last sixty-six years.

There are now about 155,000 persons of Indian birth or descent in the Dominion. Of these about 133,000 are in Natal, 12,000 in the Transvaal Province, 8,000 in the Cape, and 600 in the Orange Free State. In the Transvaal, ever since the establishment of self-government under the Union constitution, special disabilities have been imposed on Indians, in accordance with the Dutch Afrikander Colour Policy, but in Natal and the Cape they have been under no disabilities, except that of disfranchisement, for Parliamentary purposes, founded on a provision in the Constitution excluding from such franchise natives of any country not at the time possessing elective representative institutions. This disability was not removed from Indians when the new Indian constitution establishing such institutions was established. Until quite recently Indians in Natal enjoyed, as they do in Cape Colony, the municipal franchise, but this was withdrawn last year. The Government of Natal had twice previously enacted this disfranchisement, but the laws had been disallowed. On its last re-enactment, General Hertzog's Government allowed it.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

The legislation now on the stocks proposes to withdraw from Indians the right of buying or leasing land anywhere in the Union, except within a belt of thirty miles from the Natal coast, and within this belt only inside such areas as may be determined. It also provides that in townships Indians are not represented. Within the Natal Coast belt Indians will only be permitted to buy or lease property or to be licensed for business within certain defined areas, to be set up on the recommendation of the local municipality (in which Indians will only be permitted to buy or lease property from other Indians already in possession of it). Indians' licenses to trade where already held outside the permitted areas will ostensibly be renewable to their present holders, but they may be withdrawn and the unconcealed intention of the policy is that they shall be withdrawn.

The Indian population in Natal was founded by the introduction of immigrants by the Government for the sugar plantations, and this immigration was energetically pressed for many years. Recruiting was persistently carried out in India, and its purposes were effected by persuasion and promises of the advantages which Indians would enjoy in a British Colony, founded on the basis of a Royal Proclamation decreeing that no disability or limitation of legal rights should be imposed upon any one by reason of colour, race, or religion. The earlier immigrants were encouraged to settle by grants of land. They were not allowed to return to India until five years after the expiry of their first indentures. Concurrently with the importation of labourers for the sugar plantations many free Indians were encouraged to come in as traders for the supply of the needs of their fellow-countrymen. Of these traders and their descendants, as well as of those of the plantation coolies, a good many flocked into the South African Republic after the gold discoveries, and in spite of the persecution to which they were exposed, and which was made a special cause of complaint against Kruger's Government and one of the pleas for the South African War, established prosperous businesses there.

The present policy of the Anti-Indian Legislation is partly a manifestation of the colour prejudice and the deliberate policy of subordinating coloured races which is specially characteristic of Dutch Afrikanderism, and is the accepted policy of General Hertzog's Government in its present association with the White South African Labour Party, who also aim at establishing, by legislation, a privileged position for themselves. This aspect of the policy I shall deal with in a later article on the Colour Bar Bill now also under consideration of the Union Parliament. The other plea for the Areas Reservation Bill is the fear of trading competition by Indians. This can only be regarded as deserving of consideration in the Colony of Natal. I do not propose to go deeply into the case for it. The Indian population in Natal is now increasing very slowly whilst the white population is increasing comparatively fast, thus showing that Indian competition does not depress it. The great bulk of the Indian population is, in fact, agricultural, and does not seriously compete to the detriment of the classes of cultivation carried on by white residents. The strongest outcry comes from the small trading classes. The whole case for disquiet at Indian competition was examined and reported on about five years ago by a special commission under Mr. Justice Lang. This commission, which was appointed rather in the hope of finding a case for anti-Indian legislation made an exceedingly perspicuous and fair-minded report from which, reading between the lines, it is abundantly clear that they thought the case for such legislation an exceedingly weak one. Nevertheless, General Smuts' Government was forced by the clamour of his constituents among the enfranchised interests concerned to propose legislation somewhat on the lines of the present Bill. That legislation did not reach maturity, and the Bill now introduced by General Hertzog's Government is a good deal more drastic.

INDIANS' GUARANTEED RIGHTS.

Whatever may be, from the point of view of South Africans, the justification of a policy of excluding Asiatics from settlement which, so far as immigration is concerned, is now completely established, and not protested against by Indians, or of a desire that the present Indian population should, if possible, be by equitable means reduced, the questions raised by this Bill are far wider. Repeated attempts have been made in South Africa to encroach upon the rights both actually guaranteed to Indians when they entered the country and assured to them by the unquestioned common law and principle repeatedly proclaimed as dominant in the British Empire. The Indian Government have, with more or less success and with some defeats, continuously protested against and resisted encroachments upon these rights. The Imperial Government have supported them and have on occasion disallowed local laws infringing them. In 1914, Mr. Gandhi, by organising passive resistance in the Transvaal, succeeded in bringing the South African Government to a moderately reasonable attitude and an agreement was entered into by General Smuts, which was regarded both by Gandhi and by the Indian Government as a guarantee against further encroachments. Further encroachments are now threatened with all the authority of a self-governing Union Parliament. Existing rights are to be taken away and disabilities are to be imposed without compensation in order to exercise effectual "pressure." Having regard to the peculiar position of the British Government in relation to the Indian Constitution, the situation is one which calls for a new departure and development of the principles of inter-Dominion Imperial policy. So far the Indian Government has been left to negotiate the best case it can with the South African Government. The attitude of the latter was at first entirely obstructive. What they did in South Africa on lines of settled policy they considered their own concern, and that of no one else. Recently, perhaps in view of the speech of the Viceroy of India in the Legislative Assembly, and possibly of expressions of opinion in the English Press, the Union Government have indicated their willingness to treat on the matter; and whereas they had at first refused to allow the Indian deputation a hearing, they have now gone so far as to allow the Bill to go to a Special Committee before the Second Reading is moved. The Indian Deputation has been arguing before that Committee.

WANTED—AN IMPERIAL COURT OF EQUITY.

But it is not the Indian local Government that has the final responsibility in this matter. The Secretary of State for India is the authority finally responsible to the Crown for the interests of India, and his responsibility is to and through the Imperial Parliament. The Secretary of State is therefore a party in this case, and he is bound to see that the interests of Indians are properly maintained and guaranteed just as the Foreign Secretary would be bound to see that the interest of British subjects were guaranteed against any similar encroachments or threat by a foreign Government.

In view of the recurrent and apparently increasing tendency in South African policy to persecute Indians, against which there has been an unbroken and most impressive stream of protest on the part of responsible English statesmen, leaving no doubt of the views of successive British Governments on this subject, the time is come when a period should be put to this policy of pin-pricks and aggression, against which the Indian Government has to contend in the first place with its own energies and cannot rely on any authoritative exercise of the Royal prerogative in defence of its Nationals against the Dominion Laws.

TASK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

It is necessary that a new system for determining inter-Dominion controversies of this character should be set up, through the agency of the Imperial Conference. A Court of Equity is required (analogous to the International Court of the League of Nations) to take cognisance of complaints between Dominions of aggressions by the Government of any against the rights of the subjects of any other. The real extent both of the menace of Indian settlement to South Africa and of the injustices which would be inflicted upon Indians by this Bill require to be assessed judicially in an atmosphere free from passion. At the present moment both the case for the South African policy and the extent of its menace to Indians are unquestionably being exaggerated by each of the respective parties. They are aggravated by colour prejudice, vociferous small sectional interests, and the imaginative apprehension of injustice to which contact with Europeans has unfortunately tutored, especially during recent years, the Asiatic and African mind. This case and all similar cases ought to be dealt with by such a Court, to be set up with the authority of the Imperial Conference. And all proceedings in regard to the Areas Regulation Bill ought in decency to be suspended until the Conference meets in October. This, at least, it should be intimated to the South African Government that the British Government in execution of its special responsibilities to India will insist upon, advising the King to dis-allow the Bill if it enacted before-hand or not passed with its appending clause.

MR. GIDWANI AND UNIVERSITY SEAT

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Prof. Gidwani says that the decision to withdraw his candidature for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council was entirely his own for reasons which he had already stated and that Mr. Gandhi had nothing to do with it, as is erroneously supposed in some quarters. It is understood that he is resigning from the Gujerat Vidyapith and that he is in consultation with Mr. Gandhi as to his future plans.—A. P.

CIVIC REFORM IN BOMBAY.

AMENDING MUNICIPAL ACT.

CORPORATION COMMITTEES' REPORT

The Retrenchment Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted a report with regard to the recommendations made by the retrenchment adviser, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, in his final report on municipal retrenchment and reform. The committee state:—

The final report deals exhaustively with the lines of future development. In part 1 of the report the retrenchment adviser has reviewed the needs of the city and its administration in their true perspective and has made certain recommendations. His recommendations so far as they relate to action to be taken in the immediate future, are summarized as follows:—

MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK.

(1) To arrange for rapid progress on the measures of retrenchment and reform embodied in the programme sketched out in Appendix I to the report which is already approved by the Corporation and to obtain quarterly reports thereon till the programme is fully worked out. All that remains to be done in this connection is improving office accommodation, discovery of time saving appliances and methods for office work, creation of central board of appointments, carrying out periodical checks for efficient working of municipal departments and preparation of a municipal year book.

(2) To give effect to the items of the programme for which detailed proposals have been worked out. The committee understand that this has been done.

(3) To examine the departments and services still remaining to be investigated and frame proposals for retrenchment and reform for each one by one. The committee are informed that this has been also completed.

(4) To instruct the chief accountant to inspect the account books of the engineering and other departments of the municipality and take steps to improve the system of audit so as to provide a more effective check over expenditure. This recommendation is worthy of the consideration of the Corporation. Unless the chief accountant's control and supervision is fully brought to bear upon the expenditure of the engineering and other departments there is a chance of the expenditure running to waste. The chief accountant's watch and ward over the expenditure is calculated to obviate any wastage.

RESEARCH BUREAU.

(5) To maintain the latest information and statistics concerning the working of half a dozen typical cities abroad for study by local officials and agencies and comparison with local methods and practices and whenever any important local improvement or reform is contemplated to take steps to collect all available information of value on the subject from foreign cities before undertaking or putting into practice such improvement and reform. The above recommendation suggests the establishment of a permanent municipal research bureau (described in Chapter II of the report). This suggestion involving as it does some extra expenditure will have to be independently considered by the Corporation at a later stage.

(6) To transfer at the earliest possible opportunity the present retrenchment enquiry office into a permanent municipal research bureau. This recommendation is only complementary to suggestion No. 5 and both will have to be considered together.

(7) To take very early steps to get the Municipal Act amended with a view to the establishment of administrative officers (as described in Chapter IX of this report). These recommendations are at present under the consideration of a sub-committee of the retrenchment advisory Committee.

CO-OPERATION WITH SUBURBS.

(8) To submit a representation to Government in the matter of the establishment of a Central Development Board competent to deal with all the administrative and development measures and problems which affect the metropolitan area, comprising the city and the suburbs as a connected whole. In this connection it may be pointed out that Government have forwarded to the Corporation a report of a committee appointed by them to consider and report on the reorganization of the local self-government in Salsette in which it has been suggested that for the co-ordination of work of the municipalities in the city and the suburbs a county Council should be appointed. This question has been referred by the Corporation to the Roads Committee whose report in the matter may be awaited.

(9) To appoint small committees with competent executive officials to help them with a view to maintaining a continuous study of the special problems (referred to in Chapter VI) and advancing their solution from stage to stage. Since this recommendation was made Bombay Act No. I of 1925 has been enacted providing the establishment of special committees under section 38A of the Municipal Act. When these committees are appointed they may take up this suggestion.

Part II of the report deals with the work done and proposals submitted and does not call for detailed examination at this stage.

COMMUNAL CONCORD

MUSLIMS TO STOP COUNTER PROPAGANDA.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

DELHI, April 19.

The Khilafat Committee met here to-day and discussed at considerable length the question of their future relation with the Hindus. Feeling was expressed that Arya Samajists had distinctly challenged the very existence of Muslims in India and non-Samajist Hindus by their silence had shown their sympathies with Arya Samajists and had acquiesced in their challenge. How much longer it was asked could the Khilafat Committee play the part of a spectator. After much discussion it was decided that the Khilafat Committee should not for the present actively oppose or carry on counter propaganda against the Arya Samajists or Hindu Sabhas. They should for the present help Muslims if they were anywhere oppressed, help them in fighting their law suits if occasion arose and render assistance in such other matters.

The recommendation of the working committee on the question of Council entry was that the Khilafat Committee should help Congress in selecting best Muslim candidates provided Muslim interests were adequately safeguarded. For this purpose Khilafat workers are meeting Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru on the 23rd instant. What they would do in case Muslim interests were not safeguarded by Congress is not yet decided and will be considered later on.

The Committee will again meet to-morrow to discuss and fix upon the personnel of the Deputation to the Hedjaz World Muslim Conference.—A. P.

INDIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DR PILLAI INTERVIEWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Dr. Pillai, the Indian Member of the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva, in an interview prior to his departure to Darjeeling said, that he was satisfied with the amount of interest he has been able to arouse in India in the League and its activities. The visible result of that interest was to be seen in the formation of about a dozen League of Nations Unions in the various parts of the country. He felt that these Unions could function better if they were affiliated to a Central Organization in India itself rather than to the British League of Nations Union, because then the fact that India is an independent member of the League would receive adequate emphasis. For this purpose, he stated, he was trying to get a very strong representative Central Organising Committee with His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner as the President. He also hoped to see a branch of the League's Office established in India in the very near future. One special object of his mission, he proceeded, was to secure the support of the Indian Press to the cause of the League and he felt very grateful to the newspapers of the country for the encouragement they have given him in his work. Finally, he stated, "I should not forget to mention in this connexion the loyal support I have consistently received from both the Official and non-Official circles and in particular from the various Universities. On the whole, I feel, I have been able to do some useful work and hope that it would be to the advantage of both the League and India."

MAHARAJA OF NABHA'S GRATITUDE.

REPLY TO SIKH LEAGUE RESOLUTION

LAHORE, April 19.

The Ex-Maharaja of Nabha received through Baba Gurdit Singh copies of resolutions regarding the ex-Mahaja passed at the annual session of the Sikh League. In a letter of reply to the Secretary thanking the Sikh League, the Maharaja says, "I am sensible of the significance of this great and unique privilege with which the nation has honoured me in my banishment and exile of conveying its message of confidence and hope through its own chosen head. Words fail to express my deep gratitude for those gracious words which Shri Babaji used when handing over the resolution which I shall treasure as the most valuable gift. I can only pray to God situated as I am at present, to give me strength to repay all this kindness and love, in whatsoever humble and inadequate manner I can."—Free Press of India.

A KAPADWANJ GRIEVANCE

A meeting of the residents of Kapadwanj was held at Hirabaug, on Wednesday last to protest against the site fixed for placing the storage tank for supplying water to the people of Kapadwanj. Mr. Manilal K. Desai, pleader, presided.

Among those present were Jain, Bania and Brahman inhabitants of Kapadwanj at present residing in Bombay, Mr. Girdherlal Chhotalal explained the hardship and inconvenience likely to be caused to the people by selecting Shotri-wada as the site for the water-tank.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting fully sympathising with the people of Kapadwanj who are likely to suffer by the proposed site and trusting that the authorities concerned will inquire into the justness of the grievances of the people and will see their way to remedy the same to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of Kapadwanj.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

INAUGURATION OF PYKARA SCHEME

MADRAS, April 19.

South India enters upon a new era of electrical expansion with the inauguration to-day of the Pykara Hydro-electric scheme by the Governor of Madras. Various schemes for the development of hydro-electric power in the presidency have been before the Government for some years past. At an earlier stage it was thought that the right to develop these schemes would be given to privatee syndicates, but it is now definitely settled that Government themselves shall exploit these hidden sources of power. With a view to develop these schemes a provisional programme has been fixed up. The schemes to be taken up are:—

(1) The Pykara scheme estimated to supply 37,200 kilowatts.

(2) The Pinjkavi scheme estimated to develop 18,000 kilowatts

and (3) The Papanasam scheme estimated to produce about 21,000 kilowatts.

In this programme Pykara has been taken up first. The Pykara is the longest river in the Nilgiris. It rises on the south-western part of the district at a height of 6,830 ft. above sea level. The river is bridged on the Ooty-Gudalur Road near the Travellers' Bungalow. A little lower down, there are the Pykara falls. From here, where the waters drop down to a depth of 400 ft. in two stages, to the Mysore border where the river enters the plains, the course of the river is a series of fine leaps. Viewed from the Gudalur-Ooty Road the river looks like an ice-ladder set against the blue Hills.

The new scheme proposes to use the waters of the Pykara for production of electric power. The scheme was first prospected by an English Syndicate consisting of Messrs. Dickinson and Richards, Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co and the General Electric Company Ltd. But the concession was not worked. It was eventually taken up by Government. The scheme was investigated at length and definite plans for working it were laid before the Government last year. Consequent on this, provision was made in this year's budget for a grant of Rs. ten lakhs for initial work.

The scheme is roughly this. A big dam of Cyclopean masonry will be raised across the river above the bridge to store water. Storage is absolutely necessary because in the dry season the level of the river is low. The dam is expected to impound about 4,000 million cubit feet of water. Water necessary for the generation of power will be taken from this reservoir by a pick-up weir and a flume channel to a forebay. From there it will flow down the pipe-line to the Power-house below, at the foot of the Falls. Powerful generator capable of supplying over 37,000 kilowatts will be installed in the power house. The question of buying plant has not risen in a live form yet, but most of it would be purchased from England in consultation with the firm of Merz and McLellan, Consulting Engineers to the Railway Board and the Government of India, who are now considering the scheme.

From the Power house the current will be taken up the Hills to Ootacamund, Wellington, Coonoor Coimbatore, Salem and thence to Madras. In the East power will be taken to Villupuram and Dindigul. This new power will be utilised for lighting in the Nilgris, Coimbatore and Salem districts. The cordite factory at Aravankadu, the mills at Coimbatore and the cotton presses of Tiruppur are expected to turn over to electric power. But the biggest load will be furnished in the proposed scheme of electrification of certain sections in the S. I. Railway. Power might also be utilised for irrigation and development of cottage industries. Government have proposed to give special loans to Municipalities which might require financial assistance to put through schemes of electric lighting and also to mills deciding to convert them machinery so as to utilise electric power.

The scheme will take over three years to be completed, and will cost, according to present estimates, 23½ lakhs. It will be carried out in two distinct stages to suit development of demand. When the scheme is completed Government expect a return of ten to twelve per cent. on the total outlay.—(Free Press of India).

INAUGURATED BY LORD GOSCHEN

OOTACAMUND, April 19.

Before a large gathering, Viscount Goschen and Lady Goschen performed, to-day the inauguration of the Pykara Mayar Hydro-Electric project, the first of its kind in this presidency.

The Hon. Mr C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Member-in-Charge, in requesting the Governor and Viscount Goschen to inaugurate the project referred to the consideration which compelled the Government of Madras to initiate the present scheme and in conclusion said, "If, as we confidently anticipate, the Government of India and the Secretary of State as well as the Railway Board cooperate with the Madras Government and sanction the steps and measures necessary for the formulation and carrying out not only of the Pykara Scheme but of a widely ramified system of inter-linked power stations and transmissions, there is no doubt that the agricultural and industrial progress of this country on healthy lines will be infinitely accelerated. The ceremony of to-day signifies only the beginnings of such efforts and this first stage will necessarily have to be followed up by assistance and advice to the Railway Administration, of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. The Hydro-Electric power scheme is designed for the supply of power in bulk to principal consumers, for instance, the Municipalities of Ootacamund, Coonoor and Wellington Cantonment, the Cordite factory at Aravancadu, Coimbatore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Dindigal and Madura and to the South Indian Railway for the electrification of Railway between Madras and Villupuram and between Trichinopoly and Madura.—A. P.

FOR KING & COUNTRY

PARSIS WHO FELL IN WAR

MEMORIAL COLUMN OPENED.

A large gathering of the Parsi community gathered together on Monday evening at the corner of the Hughes Road to witness the opening ceremony of the Memorial Column in honour of the Parsis who lost their lives during the last great war in serving their King and country. Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., presided and formally opened the Memorial Column.

Shamsul-Olura, Dr. Jivanji J. Mody, Secretary, Parsi Punchayet, gave a brief history of the erection of the Memorial Column and said the question was first taken up by the Jarthosti Bhai Mandli and the Rathestrar Mandal who raised Rs. 5086-7-3 for the purpose. The erection of the Column cost Rs. 5,588. The organisers proposed to raise a railing round the Column in the near future.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., then requested the Chairman to declare open the Memorial Column and said such memorials were erected in many parts of Europe and they thought it fitting to erect one for the commemoration of the Parsi heroes who had sacrificed their lives during the last war.

A PERPETUAL REMINDER.

The memorial would be a perpetual reminder to the present as well as future generations of their community of the heroic and gallant sacrifice made by the members of their community during the stress and strain of the British Empire.

The Chairman then declared the Memorial Column open and said that the last war was one of the greatest wars of the world. There was no part of the world which was not directly or indirectly involved in that war. Hundreds of thousand of human beings were killed and damage to the property was incalculable. The Parsi community to demonstrate its loyalty to the Empire and devotion to the throne sent forth their gallant men to fight for the Empire in its dire necessity. A large number of the Parsi youths who went to the front though not in Government service joined many and varied departments of the army to demonstrate their loyalty to the Crown.

OLD PLEDGE OF LOYALTY KEPT.

Out of a population of 30 crores of Indians a community of 80 or 90 thousand of Parsis was a bagatelle and a trifle and yet they responded to the clarion call of the Empire. It was the duty, therefore, of the community to commemorate the memory of the departed heroes. The Parsi community, he said, about twelve centuries ago, had promised when they landed on the shores of India, to the then King of the country that the Parsis would be their friends for ever which pledge they had kept to this day in spite of change of dynasties.

Captain Shiavux Ardeshir Paymaster then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman which was responded in the usual manner.

The meeting then terminated.

ARVI RIOT CASE.

EVIDENCE OF EYE-WITNESSES

NAGPUR, April 19.

The sessions trial in the Arvi Riot case has begun at Wardha. The first prosecution witness, Muhamed Usman, Circle Inspector of Arvi, narrated in detail the account of the riot and said that he saw the accused Surajee Prasad getting down from one of the houses of Mahomedans which were attacked by the rioters.

The second witness was Muhamad Ishak, a police constable, who was also an eye-witness. He gave his version of the riot and said he did not see any of the accused on the roofs of the houses of Mussalmans.

The third witness, police constable Sufulkhan, had not finished evidence when the court rose on Saturday.

Cross-examination of all witnesses was reserved till Monday to enable the Court and assessors to inspect the spot. The accused are being defended by Barrister Bantista, Mr. Karandikar of Satara, Barrister, A. V. Deshmukh of Nagpur, and other prominent members of the Wardha Bar.—(Free Press of India).

BHAVNAGAR STATE CONFERENCE

A. V. THAKKAR TO PRESIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MAHUVA, April 19.

The second session of the Bhavnagar State Conference was to be held on 25th April at Mahuva, but the Reception Committee meeting has decided yesterday to change the dates to 12th and 13th May. Shriyut Amratlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, President Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, who belongs to Bhavnagar, has been approached for the presidentship. Mr. Harilal Mohandas, young Nagarsheth of Mahuva is elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Deputations of Mahuva Mahajans visited all Mahals of the State and enlisted members. Batches of merchant volunteers are going round villages in Mahuva and Victor Mahals for spreading the gospel of the Prajaparishad everywhere. Preparations are being briskly made. All citizens and villagers belonging to Bhavnagar State, resident in State limits or outside are being requested to join this movement.

Amarnath Ghose, a state prisoner, was released for a month from the Alipore Central Jail on Saturday.

Plague is also raging in Multan, Amritsar, Karnal and Hissar districts.

WOES OF MILL-WORKERS.

ALLEGED VICTIMIZATION.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN JAM MILL

In the course of a statement issued by him Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, says:—

Since the formation of the Bombay Textile Labour Union on 1st January, 1926, it has been my constant endeavour not to approach the public press in respect of the various complaints against the employers which I have so far received from the workers of the Union. I adopted this policy, not because I thought that publicity would not help to promote the cause of trade unionism, but because I felt that the interests of the members of the Union would be served better and their grievances removed quicker if the Union adopted the policy of direct negotiations and perusuation with the employers concerned. The experience that I gained from the forty and odd cases of complaints which I have been dealing with has not led me to regret the line of action I have chosen. In the present case which I shall narrate presently, I am most reluctantly dragged into seeking the hospitality of the press, not on account of the failure I met with—and I have met with many failures so far—but on account of the very arrogant, irritating and offending attitude taken by the employer concerned.

INTERVIEW WITH MANAGER.

On 14th of last month a complaint was lodged at the Union's centre at Parel by a woman worker in the winding department of the Jam Mill situated at Lalbag which, I may add, is not a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and of which Messrs. Waljee Shamjee and Co., are the Agents. The complainant stated that she had been working in the Jam Mill for the last four years; that she, along with other workers in her department, had been paying the Naikin—a woman overseer—Rs. 2 per month which was called in the Mill "dasturi"; that the demand for the "dasturi" was made that month, but it was refused by her with the consequence that relations between herself and the Naikin became strained; that on the 10th of March she was beaten by the Naikin and her sister in the Mill area and during office hours; that she was subsequently summarily dismissed from service; that on the 14th she went to the Mill to receive her pay for the month that was over; and that she was not only refused her legitimate pay, but was given hard blows in the face by the head jobber of the weaving department.

On the 15th I wrote a letter to the manager of the Jam Mill explaining the case as was narrated to me and requesting him to make enquiries and do the needful. I added in that letter: "it is just possible there may be another side of the picture, and if there is one. I am anxious to know it." I sought for an interview which was given me on the 17th. Both the head jobber and the Naikin denied, in the presence of the Manager, the weaving master and myself, having beaten the complainant, and the latter stated that she never took bribes or "dasturi." During this interview the weaving master showed me two copies of an application in English complaining against the taking of bribes by the Naikin and requesting the manager to stop the practice. The application bore the names of the complainant and six or seven other women workers of the winding department. One copy of this application was, said the weaving master, posted on the wall of the mill and the other was handed over to the Manager. I told the manager and the weaving master that I had no knowledge of the application, I, however, promised them to make enquiries and left the Mill.

I saw them again on the 19th and told them that my enquiries went to show that the women had got their application, referred to above, written by some one not connected with their mill and not known to me, on a payment of annas eight only, which had been subscribed by the women concerned. I then requested the weaving master to bring before us the other signatories to the application. They came; and I asked them to tell us on oath whether they had been giving some "dasturi" to their Naikin. First they hesitated; but they soon mustered courage and said "Yes." "How Much" was my next question. "At the time of employment Rs. 2 and then Re. 1 per month" was the reply. All the women except one who had become so nervous that she kept on weeping all the time she was there, took the oath and gave the same reply.

The weaving master cross-examined them in an angry tone, but they would not budge an inch. Not satisfied with this, the Weaving Master called in about 10 other women from that department and I questioned them about the "dasturi." They said they were not giving anything to Naikin. But when asked to repeat this on oath they refused to do so though pressed several times by the manager, the weaving master and myself. We made it clear to them that their refusal to take an oath would be construed as an indication of their guilty conscience. But they stuck to their original formula that they were not paying anything to the Naikin. They, however, refused to say this on oath. I was satisfied and the manager was 75 per cent. satisfied (as he told us) that the Naikin was taking bribes.

From his subsequent tone and behaviour I gathered that the weaving master also was of the same opinion.

THE AGREEMENT.

Our talk then turned to "what should be done next?" From the very beginning I had made it quite clear both to the manager and the Weaving Master that I had no desire to be vindictive to the Naikin, that I was most anxious to end the matter by compromise and that I had no desire to go to the law court unless compelled to do so. But I emphasised that the punishment to be awarded to the Naikin should be such as would act as a deterrent not only on herself but also on others who might be acting similarly. I, therefore, proposed that the Naikin instead of being dismissed, should be fined heavily with a warning that she would be liable to dismissal for any more bribes or "dasturi," and that the complainant should be either re-employed or given one month's pay in lieu of notice. The Manager was prepared to re-engage the complainant, but the Weaving Master would do neither. He said he would rather dismiss the Naikin than re-engage the poor woman. He felt it a great shame and humiliation to re-engage the dismissed woman: and his prestige, evidently, prevented his settling the matter by compromise. Finally it was suggested to me that I should meet the Agent, next day and see if any agreement could be arrived at. I agreed.

I saw the Agent in the Mill on the 20th Mr. Jamnadas, one of the Agents, said such bribe taking was going on everywhere and if he were to take action whenever such cases were brought to his notice he would soon have to close down his Mill. He, therefore, refused to punish the Naikin but agreed to re-employ the complainant. I rejected this suggestion. After a good deal of heated discussion, we agreed to the following compromise:—

1. That the Naikin should be fined Rs. 5 only with a warning that if she continued taking bribes hereafter, she would be dismissed; and

2. That the complainant should be re-employed.

I thanked the Agent for agreeing to settle the dispute by compromise and hoped that it would be effected. He suggested that I should send the complainant with a note from me to the Weaving Master stating that as a result of the talk I had with the Agent, I was sending the woman for being re-employed in his department. I agreed and left the Mill with a satisfaction that the matter had ended there for good. But. . .

II

A VOLTE FACE.

Little had I expected when I came home on the 29th March that my hope would be duped and fear would come true! On the morning of the 22nd March, I sent, as desired by the Agent, the complainant to the Jam Mill with one of the Union's Officers and a note to the Weaving Master that she should be re-employed as settled. In about three hours' time the Union officer brought me a shocking news that the Weaving Master had sent me an oral message that he would neither re-employ the complainant nor would he fine the "Naikin" and that I was free to take any legal steps I liked. On the morning of the 24th March, I received a registered letter from the Manager of the Jam Mill containing more or less the same news with an additional statement "I say that no compromise was completely arrived at."

Since that day, tremendous pressure is being brought upon the complainant to take out her case from my hands. Batches of Head-Jobbers, Jobbers and other workers go to her house and allure her with money and, and even try to cow her down with all sorts of threats. First she was offered re employment and Rs. 20; and next the sum was raised to Rs. 80—the only condition being that she should cease to have anything to do with the Union and that she should withdraw her case from my hands. Not only is this woman troubled in this manner but her other comrades who are members of the Union are harassed in a similar manner. There has been created quite a stir in the locality in which the unfortunate women stay; but I am glad and proud to say that they have withstood all these persuasions, monetary baits and threats. The complainant told them that she would stand or fall with the Union and that she was not willing to take out her case from the hands of the Union.

The matters have not, however, stopped here. The authorities of the Jam Mill seem to be bent upon nipping in the bud the root of the Union that has entered into their mill. The women workers of that mill who are members of the Union are carefully marked out as the special object of their wrath and no opportunity is lost in watching their movements not only in the mill compound but out-side also. To illustrate my point I narrate two more serious cases of victimization and terrorism which is going on there.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNION.

On the 7th of this month a woman in the winding department went to another woman and asked for more spindles to work—which meant more money to the former and less to the latter as the department is worked on the piece work system. The second woman refused where upon the first one indulged in abuse. A third woman who was a relative of the second woman intervened and asked the first woman why she was abusing her relative. The Weaving Master appeared on the scene and took the second and the third women to the office and fined them. The first woman who was the real cause of the trouble, escaped safely for the simple reason that she was not a member of the Union, while the other two were. The latter knew the next day that they were fined eight annas each and asked for the reason. Rough replies were given. On the 9th a very large number of women of that department refused to work as a protest against the unjust fine levied upon two of them. After some time most of them were persuaded to commence work which they did; but six of them who were members of the Union refused to work. They sat quietly in their department and refused to go out of the mill. The Weaving Master threatened them; as was stated in the complainants filed by the women with being dragged out of the mill with the aid of the police. The women bravely told the Weaving Master that they had made no thefts in the mill nor had they committed any offence. If however, the police would come and imprison them, let them do so. After some time the police actually appeared in the department, but I understand that they disappeared from the department without doing anything although some of them were reported to be standing near the mill gate. May I know why the police were brought into the mill when there was absolutely no disturbance in the department? Is it not an attempt to terrorise the women and coerce them into meek submission and, if possible, force them to leave the Union? What crime had the women committed which compelled the management to seek the help of the police?

I came to know of this trouble at noon of the same day; and I immediately rang up to the Agent in the Mill and sought an interview. After a quarter of an hour message came that the Agent had left the mill. Then I requested the Manager on 'phone to give me an interview. No reply was received at all. Again at about 4-0 in the afternoon I sent a letter to the manager with a peon, requesting him to agree to see me in the mill and send me a line in reply. The peon brought me an oral message that the Manager said that he could not give any reply. In their hostile attitude towards the Union, the Jam mill authorities seem to have given a go-bye even to ordinary courtesy.

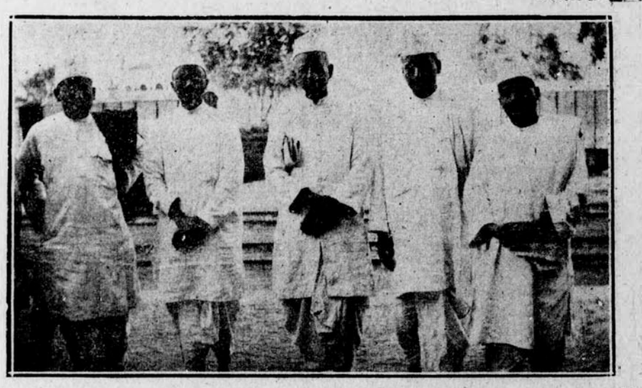
AGENT REFUSES INTERVIEW.

On the 10th the six women went to the mill for work. They were refused admission into the mill and were told that they were dismissed. On being informed of this I went to the Agent's Office in the Fort with the object of seeing the elder brother of Mr. Jamnadas whom I had met before in the mill. The "Bara Saheb" was having a nap in his office. I, therefore waited for him in his clerk's office for about forty minutes when he came out to answer a call on the 'phone which was just near where I was sitting. The clerk told him that I had come and handed over my card to him. He read it and told the clerk that he was not willing to see me. I thanked the clerk and retired. I leave it to the public to judge the sense of ordinary courtesy that the Agents of the Jam Mill possess. I have so far seen many Managers and many Agents of the Bombay Mills, but nowhere did I see any lack of ordinary courtesy. They all treated me with the utmost courtesy and kindness although in the end we disagreed upon many points in the disputes. Personally, I do not feel anything for the insult given me by the Manager and the Agents in refusing to see me; because I know such insults and degradations are the lot of those who identify themselves with the poor men's cause. Those typical instances of victimizations and terrorism will, I am sure, convince the public how horrible and pitiable the lot of the textile worker in Bombay is! Will they not stir themselves to action and do something for their unfortunate brethren in the Mills?

WELFARE WORK AMONG BHILS.

A TYPICAL BHIL COTTAGE.

THE JESAWADA ASHRAM.
which is to be formally opened by M. M. Malaviya to-morrow.



WORKERS AMONG THE BHILS IN PANCH MAHALS
with "Thakkar Bapa" (Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society and Bhil Seva Mandal) in the centre.

BOYS OF THE JESAWADA ASHRAM.

PARSEES OFFERING PRAYERS.

Parsees of Bombay offering prayers on the sea-shore near Church Gate Station on the occasion of the Avan Jashan festival on Friday last.

THE CONGRESS AND THE NEW PARTY.

AN PEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The new party which is reported to have been formed and which is wrongly called the National Party is, notwithstanding the unified repudiation of Mr. Jinnah, to all intents and purposes, the party formed with the express object of wrecking the political programme of the Congress. There ought to be no doubt on this. If there was any possibility to doubt, the recent statements of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made in the interview with a press correspondent has removed it beyond all expectation. This has made the situation—I mean the political situation quite clear which is that until the next general elections are over there is bound to be a political warfare in the country the contending parties being the Congressmen and those represented by the new party. Now, it is for every Indian, to whatever caste or community he or she may belong, to ponder what, under the situation, he should do, to which side he should assign his resources, both material and abstract. If love of the country is the determining factor, if redemption from political helotage is the goal, if the recovery of national self-respect is the ideal there is no alternative left for any Indian in whom the instinct of patriotism and maternal affection is not dead other than to join the Congress. It is said that "Jananee Janmabhunischa Swargadapi Gareeyasi" meaning, that mother and motherland are greater than heaven itself. Those who love their mother must love their motherland and "vice versa" and those who do not love their mother will not love their motherland and "vice versa." It will be a shock to me to know that there is one Indian who is his mother's child but loves her.

Now, the situation being clear, every Congressman ought to gird up his loins to meet it. That everything is fair in love and war is as correct as it is true to experience. The world in which we live is material and it will be time beyond conception before it is reduced to philosophical abstraction. Human beings inhabiting the world, when free from the restrictions of human laws, are more allied to animals than to angels. Warfare is practical proposition and, therefore, must be dealt with as such. The word of God or conscience does not find a place in the ethics of war. If the war in question is to be won, the Congress must requisition to its aid all the available forms of weapon. As a first step to winning the war, the following reforms must be immediately effected. They are:—

(1) Swaraj Party as such must be abolished since it has become identical with the Congress. The existence of a separate organisation only in name is meaningless. The political activity of the Congress should be managed by the "Congress Party" and there shall be no other party.

(2) Subscription for a membership of the Congress must be not less than Re. 1 per annum. 4 as. is a contemptible sum.

(3) An All-India Service Called "The Indian Congress Service" or "The National Congress Service" or "The National Service" must be established and the "Service" must be made a paid one. Only those who can devote their whole time to the Congress shall be appointed to the Service.

For the past two months the President of the Congress for the year, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been touring the country to accomplish the impossible viz., to secure political unity in the country. Would she direct herself to secure unity in the Congress? Let her not bother herself with the gentiles when there is much to do among the Israels. She must tell those Responsivists and Independents who are Congressmen that they will be like "Thrisanku of Puranas" who found himself suspended between heaven and earth. Messrs. Jayakar and Jinnah must either quit the Congress and join Sapru-Besant-Chintaman group or join the Congress and fight the Reforms.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

27TH BIRTH-DAY OF PALITANA PRINCE.

IMPOSING DURBAR HELD.

(From our Correspondent.)

PALITANA, April 19.

The 17th April was observed as a general holiday throughout the Palitana State. The firing of salute at sunrise announced that it was the 27th birthday of His Highness the Ruler of Palitana. Some religious ceremonies were performed by His Highness at Durbar Palace and sweets weree distributed to children in schools. Then the Durbar was held. His Highness accompanied by Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal, Durbar Saheb of Jasdan, Thakore Saheb of Muli, and other distinguished guests arrived at 10-15 a.m. to hold the usual kacheri, where the State officers, servants, leading cultivators and gentry were also present. The proceedings commenced with benedictory verses recited by the family priest. Then followed music and recitation by the boards of selections and verses specially composed for the occasion. Then followed the Diwan's speech congratulating His Highness and offering welcome to the princely guests.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND REWARDS.

Old State servants and also some others who had done good work during the year were given money rewards. The Kacheri, in which chairs were provided for the darbaris was very orderly. It dispersed after distribution of sugarcandy, garlands, bouquets and pan-sopari. In the evening His Highness gave a garden party at the Hava Mahal which together with its beautiful garden was illuminated with electric lights. In the morning of the 18th instant the guests attended the prize distribution to the school children. The recitations by the school children were very interesting and each reciter did his part intelligently. The prizes were given away by the Darbar Saheb of Jasdan. The short speeches made by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and the Durbar Saheb of Jasdan laid particular stress on the development of a sportsmanlike spirit on the part of children.

PURITY MISSION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While applauding the work of the Purity Mission Society in your to-day's allusion to the Temperance Campaign launched in Ahmedabad you regret the lack of sustained efforts in the direction. I beg to differ from you and wish to early correct you. There is no lack of sustained effort but, unfortunately, I am suffering from paucity of workers. I have just now work for twenty-five disinterested and selfless servants of the Motherland—young men of education and zeal who must be prepared to sacrifice at least a little of their time, energy and even money. Could they come and see me I would entrust them with abundance of work of a nature that will be in conformity with their ideas of patriotism and will satisfy their conscience with a peace that they have been of some use at least to the fellow people of this unfortunate poor country. I have tried many but everyone talks and speaks, none comes forward to sacrifice. When will the youth of our land learn that life is sacrifice if only it is Love.

The other day, I offered payment even to some young men who would work with me but they found the sacrifice too big for the payment was too small. Even the quality of my work, I know, suffers because I have no helpers and no help and there is an armed drunken capitalism against me.

Could you, Sir, persuade some of the Marwadi Vidyalaya orators to do work with me in this humble direction.—Yours etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 18.

Mr. H. C. Fleming, City Magistrate, resumed last week, the hearing of the case in which Mr. Shiridhar Balvant, the younger son of theh late B. G. Tilak, charged Messrs. Lad and Javalkar with printing and publishing a collection of songs called "Chhatrapati Padya Sangrah" which contained imputations alleged to be defamatory of his late father.

The District Magistrate having rejected an application for a commission to examine Rao Bahadur Lathe, the Dewan of Kolhapur, the defance had no witnesses to examine.

Pleaders for both parties then proceeded to argue their case.

Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte, for the prosecution, addressed the Court at some length laying stress on the point that the songs directly attacked the Chitpavan Brahmins in language that could only be termed vituperative, and that the late Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was singled out in particular. He quoted numerous instances from the songs to show that the late Mr. B. G. Tilak was meant. He contended that fair criticism to a reasonable extent was always allowed but in the present book the writer had poured out all the venom he could, under the guise of criticism.

Rao Bahadur Apte then produced a leaflet which bore the signature of several people wherein an appeal for funds on behalf of the accused was made on the ground that the present prosecution was nothing but an offshoot of the Brahmin vs. non-Brahmin controversy that was going on at present He urged that this was a case of contempt of Court.

Mr. Deshmukh, Pleader, on behalf of the defence, urged that neither the intention to harm the reputation of the late Mr. Tilak nor the intention to impute anything that would be hurtful to the feelings of the complainant had been proved by the prosecution.

Mr. K. S. Gupte, pleader, also addressed the Court for the defence. He contended that the only witness produced in support of their case by the prosecution (Professor Lele) was an interested party, inasmuch as he was a Chitpavan Brahmin, an admirer of the late Mr. Tilak, and had published songs in his praise in the "Kesari." Prof. Lele, as a member of the Poona City Municipality, had taken part in the discussion on the Phule Statue resolution against which he voted. As a member of the Municipal Committee he was one of those (according to the prosecution) who had been severely attacked in the songs which were alleged to be defamatory. Yet he had been called in as an expert to explain the words alleged to be defamatory. A significant omission was the fact that no ordinary reader had been produced to show that the songs were 'prima facie' defamatory.

As far as the printer Mr. Lad was concerned, it should be noted that he was not charged with abetting the offence but for a distinct offence under Section 501 I.P.C. He contended that the definition of defamation as laid down in Section 499 of the Code would not include the case of a deceased person so far as the printer was concerned.

Judgment will be delivered in the course of the month.

AHMEDABAD CRIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Prevention is better than cure," so says the adage. It seems that crime is on the increase in the city of Ahmedabad. As elicited in course of the questionnaire by Gordhanbhai Ishwarbhai Patel Esq., M.L.C., in the Bombay Council there were as many as eleven murders in the city of Ahmedabad and thirty-eight in the District of Ahmedabad out of which two and four respectively were of infants, during the last three years, none of which was detected. Really, this is a sad commentary on the method of working of the Police Department at Ahmedbad. Following in the wake of this dismal story of a series of murders comes the story of dacoities and high-way robberies. It seems that "Hands off" and "Stand and deliver" is going to be a new chapter in the history of Ahmedabad crimes, and the principal scene of same seems to be the division of Sherkotda and Asiali comprising Rakhial-Amrai, Amrai-Odhav and Jamalpur-Pirana Roads. Besides, recently there was a daring dacoity at Gomtipur in a bungalow inmates of which were held up by the dacoits and some valuables and a gun were carried away, but it seems that the crime has not been brought home to the offenders. There is a rumour that a gang of ruffians infest this region and that it mostly consists of habitual offenders, who are responsible for these nocturnal raids, which are going to be a new feature of the Ahmedabad crimes. If the police is not on the 'qui vive' and if responsible police officers do not tackle this question personally, with vigour and in a serious mood with a view to bring the offending persons to book such crimes are bound to multiply, thus causing no small loss of life and property to the peaceful and law-abiding citizens. If the movements of the suspected persons are closely watched and surprise visits paid to their haunts many things which are enveloped in mystery at present may be brought to light. The authorities that be would be conferring a lasting blessing upon the ryot by requisitioning a special officer to watch and unearth this gang which is in embryo and is yet in the process of formation or else in course of time it will assume such proportion as it would be difficult for the custodians of the public safety to cope with them. In any case this gang requires to be nipped in the bud and that will not be the case as long as things are going on in this blessed city in the old easy-going, non-chalant way.—Yours etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Ahmedabad, April 11.

INDORE NOTES.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, April 18.

Sirdar Zanane and R. B. Shamsundar have, in addition to their duties, to act, under the ex-Maharaja's orders, as guardians to the senior ex-Maharani Chandravatibai Saheba who lives in the New Palace. H.H.'s eldest sister, Princess Sitabaisab Bhaghvat, has come back to Indore and is staying in a bungalow near Saied Kothi. During the ex-Maharaja's reign she was always keeping out of Indore. She is now living with her son Mr. Martand Rao an Oxford B.A., who has been a probationer in the State for the last four years, during which period his inferiors and juniors secured higher posts in the State.

Sree Madhav Nath Maharaj, with his followers, was on a visit to Indore, and was putting up with Sirdar Kibe in the Residency Bungalow. On Padva New Year's day this Raj-Guru laid the foundation stone of an ashram and a temple, on a site in Tookagunj presented to him together with a grant of Rs. 10,0000, by the ex-Maharaja before his abdication. Crowds of officers and devotees were daily visiting the Maharaja who left Indore on Thursday in the night.

H. H. the ex-Maharaja, having at the eleventh hour made up his mind to take two young men from Kolhapur to Europe, the passports intended for his Mahomedan followers had to be altered. It is not correct that the authorities cancelled their passports. These Mahomedan Mankaris are proceeding to Europe by the City of Exeter which sails on the 26th instant from Bombay.

NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

A European D.S.P. from Hoshangabad is appointed as Inspector-General of Police in Indore State. He takes charge of his office in the course of this week. The State has arranged to give him the late Divan's quarters for his residence.

The Industry and Commerce Department of Indore is advertising by means of big boards the boring operations of tube wells in Indore city. One was lately finished near Harsidhi with very poor results. This Department has recently begun another artesian well in the compound of the State *serai* near the railway station. The water diviner from Poona Mr. Joshi under whose guidance the work is conducted is very hopeful of getting a copious supply of water in this area. One wonders where Mr. Hudliker, the State geologist, who criticised the Bombay Legislative Council for the costly appointment of Major Pogson the water finder is at present. Indorians are wondering at his silence at Indore where too the services of a water diviner are engaged by the costly I.C. Department under which he is working! There is a famine of water in Indore State. The sight of standing queues of men and women near the existing wells expecting to get their vessels filled with water, is extremely pitiful! Lakhs of rupees have been wasted on water schemes and still this wastage is going on. It is high time the present Administration looked to the efficiency and university qualifications of candidates and abandoned the system of favouritism.

Mr. J. M. Jaini who has been unwell ever sincue he was retaken into State service, is given the State guest house near the railway station for residential purposes. He will be paying a nominal rent of Rs. 40 for a commodious bungalow which could easily fetch at least Rs. 100. Mr. Jaini though an invalid must be considered as a latrine and the whole shore is allowances from the State.

TRADE WITH TURKEY.

LECTURE BY NADJI BEY.

That New Turkey is seriously engaged on a policy of economic and commercial development, building up her home industries and balancing her Budget, was the statement of Nadji Bey, commercial attache for Turkey, in a lecture at the City of London College, Moorfields, E.C., in mail week.

The Turkish Ambassador, Ferid Ahmed Bey, who presided, said there was no better way of establishing firm friendship between countries than by developing their economic collaboration. No task could be nobler or more fertile than that of working for better mutual acquaintance in the interest of peace, and he thought that the age-long friendship, trust and commercial ties of Turkey and Great Britain would thus gain in extent and strength.

The lecture was one of a series on commercial developments in the Near East, and Nadji Bey's talk on Turkey followed that of the previous week by Mostapha El Sadek Bey (Consul for Egypt) on Egypt.

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

Nadji Bey spoke of the richness of his country in agriculture and mineral products, and showed that the Turkish Government was making great efforts to develop the national wealth and home industries, and put the finances of Turkey on a sound basis. Great Britain, whose trade with Turkey dated from the days when Queen Elizabeth sent an agent to Constantinople, had fallen off since the Armistice. Italy had gone to first place, Germany took the second position, and the United States seemed likely to soon dislodge Great Britain for third place. He saw no reason why this should be, except that Britain stopped buying Turkish goods, and Turkey had not got the money to buy back British goods as before.

He pointed out the Government was helping the people by means of an agricultural bank and was conducting a geological survey. Coal had been found in different parts, and the largest field was near the Black Sea coast, from which Turkey could supply her home needs for very many years to come without having to import coal. The Government was also spending £18,000,000 (Turkish) to establish iron and steel industries in this region. Turkey was still a virgin country in minerals as well as in forests, and pioneers in those lines would never regret their enterprise.

KHADDAR AND LAWYERS.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."...

Sir,—Is it fair to say, that the lawyers as a class are opposed to khadder? The writer's experience as a hawker has been favourable and encouraging.

(1) In Bombay, whenever they are approached, they respond.

(2) At Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Muzuffarnagar and Dera-Ghazikhan, the lawyers bought khaddar, when we went for hawking.

(3) At Bhusaval, Chalisgaon and partly in Jalgaon, pleaders purchased khadi from us.

(4) At Madras, Palghat, Trichur lawyers purchased freely from us.

(5) At Karachi also the response was good. Of course the best support was given by Madras lawyers. At some places, khadi was taken to the Bar Library and was well patronised. If anyone is to be blamed, it is workers and not lawyers.—Yours etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

RIGHT ROAD FOR RESPONSIVISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—News is published that conversations between the Swarajists and the Responsive Co-operators are going on for a rapproachment. It is even whispered in some quarters that the leaders of the Responsive Co-operators—Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar, Baptista, Anney and Dr. Moonje—have practically decided not to join the new Indian National Party. So far they have observed a praiseworthy discreet aloofness. Though Mr. Kelkar was one of the signatories who convened the recent Bombay Conference and though Mr. Jayakar took an active part in the deliberations, they have done so only so far as their individual liberty could permit them to sympathise with a new kind of political effort that we have witnessed. It is a matter of gratification that the Responsive Co-operators have not yet thrown their lot with the Indian National Party. Messrs. Jayakar, Baptista and Gokhale have consented to let their names appear in the Executive Committee of the National Party only subject to approval of the Council of the Responsive Co-operation Party, as was made clear in the authorised statement of the proceedings of the Conference issued by Mr. Chintamani.

The Responsive Co-operationists seem to be bewildered for the moment. There seems to be war between the head and the heart of the Responsive Co-operator. Sentiment and vision both tell the Responsive Co-operator that salvation of the nation does not lie through ways of the Indian National Party. It is only by following the ways of the Congress and by making many more advances even on the ways of the Congress that the nation will be free. But what the Responsive Co-operators mistake for normal, quiet and constructive work stands in their way as temptation in taking an advanced and really extremist position in the politics of the country. It is to be seen whether the head ultimately predominates or the heart. If one were to judge from the attitude adopted by some of the responsible leaders, one would apprehend that the Responsivists would throw their lot with the Indian National Party. It is unfortunate that the Responsivists themselves cannot realise that they have very little in common with those who constitute the main bulk of the new Indian National Party. The latter is largely made up of people who throughout their career have never shown the least willingness to champion the country's cause at the sacrifice of personal interest. Most of them have Government Houses as the fountain-head of their inspiration. Which of the shining lights of the new party are likely to condescend to live in touch with the masses and arouse them to their political and economic slavery? Did the Responsive Co-operators ever take note of this fact when they started their efforts at alliance with the Liberals and the Moderates? So far the Responsive Co-operators have always been loyal to the Congress though they have differed on many details in the official policy of the Congress during the last five years. The Liberals left the Congress as soon as that body became democratic and promised to develop on those lines more and more. The Responsive Co-operators are nothing if they are not democratic both in sentiment and temperament. Though they insist upon taking full advantage of the Reforms, they have never opposed the idea of mass movement and direct action. They have always upheld the legality, legitimacy and the efficacy of civil disobedience and direct action. With such a record behind cannot the Responsive Co-operators see the error that they are likely to commit if they decide to join the new party?

In order to catch the Responsive Co-operators in their net, it is a matter of satisfaction that the Indian National Party has made little progress by agreeing "to permit and not promote individual or group resistance to authority for definite objects on particular occasions in particular localities." The party have also accepted the words of the Congress creed with one modification, by declaring that the party will adopt all peaceful and legitimate means for the attainment of Swaraj. But the statement issued by Mr. Chintamani about the Conference is on the face of it a piece of calculating, hesitating and timid language, impressed with "ifs" and "whens" so characteristic of the Moderates. Pandit Motilal has very rightly characterised the proceedings as coloured imitation of the Congress or the Responsive Co-operators. Young men in the country expect that the Responsive Co-operators will take only the right course warranted by their past conduct and tradition and they will soon make up their differences with the Swarajists.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONAL GRADUATE.

SWAMI SATYADEVA.

PASSPORT REFUSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For some time past my eyes have been giving me considerable trouble and operations had to be undergone first in India and then in Europe for the purpose of getting relief. The last time that an operation had to be performed it was on my left eye in the year 1923 when a cataract was removed by Dr. Meisner of Berlin. Proper treatment of the right eye and a subsequent operation on the left was however left over till later. The condition now both of my left as well as of my right eye is far from satisfactory and it is with difficulty that I can just see enough to carry on my daily work.

My eyes were examined in February 1926 by Dr. J. P. Huben, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Delhi who certified as follows:—

"Certified that I have on this date examined Swami Satyadeva who states that he underwent an operation in Europe in 1923 for cataract of the left eye. He requires further treatment now and I recommend that he be permitted to proceed to Europe as soon as possible with the object of providing himself with the required treatment".

I was also examined on the 30th of December 1925 by Captain H. E. Variava (late Capt. IMS) of Cawnpore who is considered as one of the best eye specialists in Northern India. He says:—

"This is to certify that I have this day examined the eyes of Swami Satyadeva and considering their present delicate and complex condition, and the value of his vision to his countrymen, I would recommend an early operation by an expert opthalmic Surgeon of Europe and a few months' treatment at a place like Harrogate for his general health.

H. E. VARIAVA late Captain IMS,
(T C) MB, BS, DOMS, DPH,
(London)".

To enable me to get to Europe I have accordingly twice applied for a passport through the Passport Office of the Government of Bombay in 1925, and through the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi in March 1926, but my repeated efforts have met with a curt refusal.

I can obtain good cure at the hands of an expert eye specialist whose treatment has already once relieved me considerably. I have at present also the wherewithal to proceed to Europe for that purpose. I am, however, denied the opportunity to avail myself of the treatment.

I am unable to think of any reason for this refusal of passport. Of course, I unhesitatingly discard the suggestion that fear of my engaging in conspiracy against Government may be inducing the authorities to take this action. I have never started any conspiracy to overthrow the British rule in India, nor have I ever joined any conspiracy against the Government and it is to be remembered that not a single case has ever been started against me for any conspiracy of any kind. I certainly hold independent views and have always humbly endeavoured to serve my countrymen. For this offence I am debarred from getting the best medical treatment for my eyes. If within the next six months I do not get a passport, it will be impossible for me to go to Europe unaccompanied by some one to help me, for my eyes are getting worse daily and even now I am not able to read and write. It is for the sake of my eyes that I require a passport, and I am willing to give any undertaking sufficient to satisfy the authorities of my *bona fides* and am even willing to submit myself to any official cross-examination for that purpose. I am a Sanyasi and my appeal can be only to the public that I serve. Can it not obtain for me proper justice at the hands of the new Viceroy and his Government.—Yours etc.

SWAMI SATYA DEVA.

Delhi, April 16.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

MYSORE, April 19.

The special Committee appointed by the Mysore University Senate, which went into the question of the further development of women's education in the State, have now submitted a report which after weighing well the various retarding circumstances recommend the immediate constitution of a central board of women's higher education in important centres for effective propaganda and the provision of better facilities for home education wherever necessary.

The other suggestions include increased girls' scholarships and a special deputation to foreign countries to study the system of organising women's schools and hostels.—A. P.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY POSTAL OFFICIAL.

SENSATIONAL DEHRA DUN TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 19.

Mr. Pareshnath Ganguly, Superintendent, Postmaster-General's Office, U. P., who travelled from Lucknow to Dehra Dun and who, it is alleged, was detected by a travelling ticket-examiner misusing the pass of the head camp clerk whom he personified, was prosecuted and later released on bail. After his release, at Dehra Dun, Mr. Ganguly is stated to have checked postal accounts though unauthorised. Three charges are alleged against, Mr. Ganguly, namely, cheating the railway company, criminal breach of trust and false personation. The hearing comes off on 28th April in the Criminal Court at Dehra Dun. Great sensation prevails in the Postal Department.

C. P. NOTES.

NIZAM AND BERAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 16.

The news that the Government of India has finally rejected the proposal of H. E. H. the Nizam for the restoration of Berar has been received here with general satisfaction. Except a few Mahomedans the people of Berar were never in favour of going back to Nizam. They could not be hoodwinked by the bait thrown by the Nizam promising Berar full responsible government. The way in which the Nizam prohibited the entry of some of the influential papers of public opinion in his State confirmed their view that there is no hope in the promise of the Nizam and that they cannot hope to be happier by the change of masters.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

It will be remembered that there was a great sensation in the student community over the publication of results last year owing to the mistakes that were discovered in their publication. It is now pleasing to read in the columns of a local paper that in view of what happened last year, two tabulators have been appointed this year. They will work independently of one another and then compare their results. After this, their papers will be placed in the hands of the Checker and other University bodies and undergo a searching scrutiny. If any mistake is discovered, it will be immediately rectified. We may assure the students that they may not be anxious about their results and that every precaution will be taken by the University authorities to avoid the recurrence of mistake of last year.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Though the Local Government has issued orders for the preparation of the electoral rolls and the Secretary of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee published a notice inviting applications from Congress candidates who wish to contest the forthcoming seats the political atmosphere in our province is as calm and quiet as could be. Neither the Swarajists nor the Responsivists are showing any signs of activity towards educating the masses. Perhaps, this is only a lull before the coming storm. We expect, after some time, a keen contest between the Swarajists and the Responsivists.

As small-pox is on the increase at Nagpur, the Health Officer is taking precautions to prevent the disease from spreading. A steam disinfector has been provided by the Municipal Committee in hospitals where disinfection is done free of charge. Special arrangements have been made to receive and treat the small-pox patients in hospitals and the services of doctors have been requisitioned to treat them.

A RAILWAYMAN'S GRIEVANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was retired at the age of 55 without being granted a single extension (although I was eligible for five years more) after 35 years' service in the B. B. and C. I. Railway under various capacities from a guard to a station master proportionate to monthly pay of Rs. 265. I should have got a gratuity of Rs. 3,975 instead of which I was recommended by the Traffic Superintendent of Bombay for Rs. 3,000 on the ground of "inefficiency of service" and ultimately I got Rs. 2,000 under the Home Board's order. This is an unique instance and the first of its kind since the privilege was granted. The remark "inefficiency of service" is not at all applicable to me. It is very largely used and it has a vague and dubious meaning. There can hardly be a railway servant doing such a long and continuous public duty, who can safely make bold to say his is an efficient service, if unavoidable daily occurrences trivial enough, like delays to trains, detention to wagons, under and overcharges in accounts etc. be noted as marks of inefficiency and consequently very few can be eligible for gratuity.

I have never been charged with any wanton negligence of duty, any defalcation, any embezzlement, any cheating or causing an accident or taking part in any strike. These are the real marks of "inefficiency".

I appealed for re-consideration of my case several times in various forms, to the Chairman of the Home Board, Major Shelley, who while Agent in India had shown great sympathy for the Railway Servants, but his sympathy turned into mere lip sympathy towards the Indian servants, as soon as he turned his back on the shores of India and twice he replied that he did not wish to move further in my case. The same was the reply from the present Agent, Sir Ernest Jackson. The Railway Board replied that it rested with me and the Company, and that they had nothing to do in the matter.

From these replies I naturally conclude (1) that the subordinate officer is at liberty to do any sort of injustice to their servants, which will not be questioned. (2) If the subject is re-opened it might throw reflection on their administration. When such disheartening replies, which have no meaning, are given by the higher authorities, I am at a loss to understand to whom am I to apply to have my grievances redressed.

I, therefore, appeal to Mr. M. N. Joshi or Mr. Pradhan, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Delhi, or any other Councillor who has at heart the interest and welfare of the Railway Servants or to any member of the Legal Aid Society to take up my case and guide me legally to move further in the matter.

I tried my utmost for a very long time to get my case re-considered amicably, but to no purpose; hence I am compelled to ventilate this subject through the medium of your paper, not with a vindictive motive, but to safeguard the interest of the Railway servants in general, so that they may be on their guard as to what remuneration I have received for the honest, faithful, continuous and efficient service that I have rendered them for a period of thirty-five years.

I solemnly assert that gross injustice has been done to me which I am prepared to prove at any time when called upon. I have still full faith in British Justice and hope that it will not prove wrong.—Yours, etc.

BOMANJI PALLONJI CHOKSI.

Dadar,
Parsi Colony,
Plot No. 723,
Bombay.

At a general meeting of the newly formed Indian Fabian Society was held on the 2nd instant, on the premises of the Servants of India Society at Madras, its organising Secretary Mr. S. M. Michael read a message of sympathy he had received from Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald:—

A Bolaram correspondent writes:—"Under the auspices of the Bolarum (Deccan) "Arya Samaj" 14 non-Brahmins Hindus (12 of whom are Adi Hindus) were initiated into Dwijahood and invested with the sacred thread by Swami Jagdeshwara Nanda on the 13th instant.

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday, July 2, 1899.
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KARACHI'S CIVIC NEEDS.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The text has just been published of Sir M. Viswesvaraya's recommendations regarding the Karachi Municipality from which a few extracts are given below:—

This report presents the results of a brief enquiry into the affairs of the Karachi Municipality. The enquiry is of the nature, however imperfect, of a city survey, commonly undertaken in countries like the United States of America or Canada. It is usual for city authorities in those countries to invite to their midst, persons acquainted with municipal research or representatives of bodies like the Bureau of Municipal Research New York, or the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, Toronto, to conduct a survey of local needs and deficiencies, examine the city's administrative equipment and methods, analyse its financial transactions and submit constructive suggestions for amelioration and reform. It is believed, it is with some such object in view, though not with so wide an expectation, that the Karachi Corporation invited the writer to enquire into their municipal problems.

The investigation in this case was conducted for about six weeks and from the results gathered an endeavour is made to give a bird's eye view of the principal civic wants and deficiencies and to offer suggestions and recommendations as to how they might be supplied. A complete survey is a huge task, and I feel that in order to derive the full benefit of these investigations, the work should be continued and a detailed investigation of individual departments carried out as recommended in the concluding paragraphs of the report.

KARACHI EXPANDS.

Karachi is in a state of transition. During the ten years ended the Census year 1921, the population of the city excluding the Millitary Cantonment and suburbs showed a phenomenal increase, namely, 43 per cent. With the extension of the franchise in 1921, the number of Municipal Councillors increased from 40 to 54 and the activities of the Municipal Corporation expanded in various directions. During the past four years, the Corporation, working through committees and sub-committees, have passed numerous resolutions of a progressive character and have given attention to phases of city life which previously passed unnoticed. They have encouraged town-planning schemes, construction of foot paths, drainage channels, creation of new gardens and recreation grounds, more liberal medical aid, and the extension of various municipal services and amenities.

Though trade is dull at present, the chief expectation that is sustaining the enthusiasm of the business people of Karachi is the prospect of a rapid increase of transit trade at this port in the near future as a result of the new irrigation works constructed or projected in the Indus Valley. The opening of the new Sutlej Canal works in the Punjab will add something like 860,000 acres to the irrigated area of that province and bring for export to the port of Karachi increasingly large quantities of wheat, cotton, oil seeds and other products. When the Lloyd Barrage works at Sukkur are completed by 1931, it is estimated that nearly 3,500,000 acres will be added to the irrigated area in Sind resulting in considerable additions to the trade of the port.

In expectation of the growth of business, the port of Karachi is being enlarged and improved. A scheme of harbour improvements estimated to cost Rs. 3 crores was sanctioned in 1921. The Port Authorities have extended the wharfage accommodation already and are prosecuting other extensions and improvements calculated to enhance the safety and conveniences of shipping. The business men of Karachi desire to make this a centre of production and to establish large factory industries by taking advantage of the city's favourable climate and cheap labour.

NEEDS OF THE CITY.

The Municipal Corporation are anxious not to be backward in equipping the city for the coming developments and the expected growth of trade. The city's first great need is an improved water supply and the next, if next at all, an efficient sewerage system. More water cannot be brought into that city so long as the sewerage system remains inadequate to deal with the liquid refuse. Every other development pales into insignificance beside these two prime wants. The importance of water to Karachi will be understood from the fact that the city lies in a rainless belt bereft of natural vegetation; and of drainage; from the fact that the greater part of the present city is built on low-lying land which scarcely rises 3 or 4 feet above the spring tide level. A sum of nearly three-quarters of a crore will be required to meet these water supply and drainage needs adequately. Asphalt or tar macadam roads are in demand to remove the dust nuisance in crowded areas and to give the streets, at least in the principal business quarters, an appearance of cleanliness and modernity associated with the leading port cities. There is great congestion in the Indian and business quarters of the city. Building investments not being attractive, new houses will not spring up without artificial stimulus. House building in the suburbs is not extending because cheap transport from business centres is lacking. Housing shortage at the present time is a grave menace to the health and welfare of the people.

Mention is then made of the provision of air facilities, the city's needs, the provision for parks, gardens and forests, etc.

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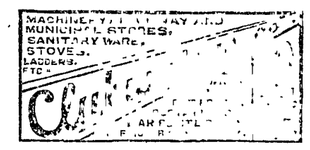

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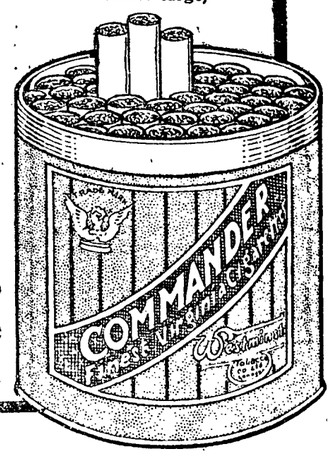

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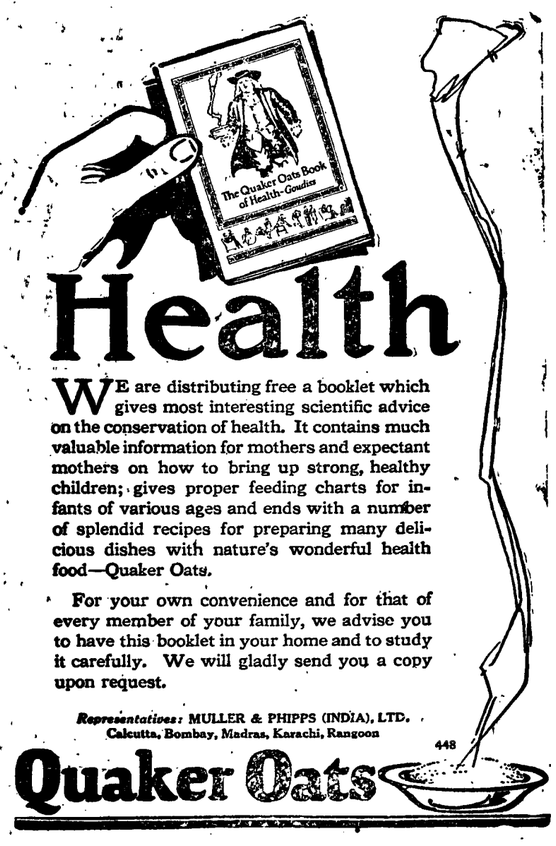

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